



THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

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FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER, Editor

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CONTRIBUTORS

STEVENS, WALTER B., author and journalist, is Missouri's most prolific historical writer. He has held a number of important public positions, including the secretaryship of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. He was formerly president of the State Historical Society. His home is in Burdick, Kansas.

WILLIAMS, HELEN DAVALT, received her A. B. degree from the University of Missouri in 1921 and her A. M. degree from Washington University at St. Louis in 1934. She is now instructor in social science and public speaking in the David Hickman High School in Columbia, Missouri.

WALDECK, RUBY WEDELL, received her A. B. degree from the University of Minnesota and her Master's degree from Washington University, St. Louis. Her article in this *Review* is based on her Master's thesis of the same title. Her home is in Kirkwood, Missouri.

THE POLITICAL TURMOIL OF 1874 IN MISSOURI

BY WALTER B. STEVENS

About the middle of the decade 1870-1880 political affairs in Missouri were in turmoil. And three young men, Missourians by self-adoption, who were little known beyond the State's borders, but who were to achieve national distinction, were finding themselves. They were the three musketeers of the turmoil.

In 1870 the state committee took masterly snap judgment on the Democratic rank and file, deciding not to have a convention to nominate a state ticket. That was the "possum policy."

Republicans, as their part of the game, split in convention on the issue of removal of civil disabilities of ex-Confederates, and put out two tickets. The one headed by B. Gratz Brown was elected, and 45,000 returned ex-Confederates were qualified to vote, and, what was more to the point, were made eligible to hold office.

In 1872 Democrats and Liberal Republicans held separate conventions and agreed on one ticket headed by Silas Woodson for governor; he was elected. William H. Hatch had a considerable following for governor but was shelved by the argument that it was too soon to nominate an ex-Confederate. Colonel Hatch's congressional district, however, found speedy consolation in sending him to Congress and keeping him there many terms.

In 1874 came turmoil. The "possum policy" and the Liberal Republicans had smashed the Republican party organization. Ex-Confederates, disciplined and united by their years of adventuring in secession, were to be reckoned with. Union and neutral Democrats were not happy over the dominant way in which their erring brethren were coming to the front. A further confusing element in the turmoil was the new vote. Missouri's normal vote before the Civil war was around 100,000. In 1860, with the crisis impending, there

were cast 165,000 ballots. But in 1864, with so many Missourians away in the South, the vote dropped to 103,000. In 1870, when negroes were enfranchised, the poll reached 167,000 about the same as in 1860. In 1872, with Confederates and their sympathizers restored to citizenship, 272,000 votes were cast—some of the increase undoubtedly due to new settlers.

Into the turmoil of 1874 came the "People's Movement." It seemed to offer "a cave of Adullam" in which the politically distressed and discontented Missourians might gather themselves. It put out a platform planned to offend nobody. It headed the ticket with William Gentry for governor. That was a family name to conjure with. Gentrys had been coming to Missouri since 1816. They had been soldiers in every war, preachers and teachers. They had been lawyers and public officials, railroad builders—making good in every generation of Missourians. William Gentry, chosen to head the People's party ticket, was a farmer, a master farmer, setting pace for agricultural progress in the blue grass center of the State. The Gentry place, a few miles out of Sedalia, was known far and wide for fine stock and well tilled acres. The nomination of Farmer Gentry seemed ideal.

The Democrats had nominated Charles H. Hardin for governor. They had chosen him because he had no war record. The popular candidate had been General Francis Marion Cockrell, and the convention had turned to Hardin only because of the argument, as in 1872, that Missouri must go slow in putting ex-Confederates in high offices. General Cockrell yielded graciously, but in the winter following the 1874 campaign he was elected to the United States Senate and continued there. Missourians resented the dictation: "No ex-Confederates need apply." It was about this time that John N. Edwards wrote for the St. Louis *Dispatch* an editorial which became historic: "The boys are crawling out of the brush." And it was also about this time that the greenbacker was abroad in the land—so vociferously that Joseph B. McCullagh, in the St. Louis *Globe*, conferred a new degree, "B. J., Bachelor of Jaw."

Trouble for the People's party came quickly after its convention. Joseph Pulitzer, whom the *St. Louis Globe* called "the positive circulating radiator of the Schurz element," had been one of the zealous promoters of the Liberal Republican movement in the campaigns of 1870 and 1872. He repudiated the People's movement. In an interview the *St. Louis Globe* quoted Mr. Pulitzer as saying:

"The man Gentry is an ass and he was nominated by asses."

Mr. Pulitzer sent to the *St. Louis Republican* a denial that he had used "such language as that imputed to me." But he wrote:

Neither the unquestionable personal honesty of Farmer Gentry, nor the ingenuousness of the platform, nor the power of old associations, the natural reluctance to sever them, the sympathy and admiration for honored friends, nor the participation in the incipency of the movement before it had any form, unity or aim, can reconcile me to so palpable a result of politics without principle. I bolt both the platform and the ticket.

Mr. Pulitzer completed his declaration of independence—a forecast of what was to guide him later in his advance to the forefront of American journalism—with this:

But when to allure as many votes as possible, it sacrificed principles and ideals in order to unite Grantites and anti-Grantites, Democrats and Republicans, hard-money men and inflationists, home-rulers and centralizationists, Rebels and Union soldiers, postmasters and people, white and black men, Germans and Grangers, temperance and anti-temperance men, it sacrificed not only success, but, what was more valuable, the honor and independence of its professions, and the respect of its thinking and independent sympathizers.

Soon after this indictment of many counts against the People's party, Mr. Pulitzer received this letter from George G. Vest:

George T. Brown

Charles A. Pratt

I V E S — H O U S E

George T. Brown & Co., Proprietors

Sedalia, Mo., Oct. 9, 1874

Joseph Pulitzer Esq.

Dear Sir

The name of the colored woman who was sold by Gentry in 1863, and who is now in St. Louis, is Susan Williams. Her husband's name is

Si. Williams. He was sent to the penitentiary about a year ago for stealing, but whether there now, I don't know. I saw the woman's mother this evening, and she says her daughter is in St. Louis, but she don't know in what part of the city.

Truly,

G. G. Vest

Mr. Pulitzer took the letter to Stilson Hutchins, who was at that time publishing *The Dispatch*. Mr. Hutchins wrote on the margin:

Dr. Chief:

I wish you would let somebody find out for me where this woman is.
S. H.

"Dr. Chief" was Major Lawrence Harrigan, at the head of the St. Louis police force. The letter was delivered and the sale of Susan Williams became an exhibit in the campaign against the People's party ticket.

The political heinousness of the sale of a slave woman in Missouri in 1863 cannot be judged without an understanding of the status of slavery in the State at that time.

Emancipation was far on its way. Public sentiment in Missouri had doomed the "peculiar institution." The only question was how to emancipate.

Throughout 1862 President Lincoln was pressing Congress to pass an act to pay all loyal Missourians for their slaves. In the Senate John B. Henderson, and in the House Representative Nowell, urged this policy. Mr. Lincoln called a conference of the Missouri delegation at the White House and endeavored to get their support. Sentiment in Missouri grew rapidly in favor of this plan. In the November election of 1862, six of the nine Missourians elected to Congress were emancipationists. Following that evidence of sentiment, both branches of Congress in the winter of 1863 passed bills to pay for Missouri slaves, the Senate voting \$20,000,000, the House, \$10,000,000. This was in the short session of Congress, to end in March. A compromise was agreed on in conference, the amount to be \$15,000,000. But the agreement was not reached until a few days before adjournment. Three Missourians, who had been opposed to the policy, delayed

action and beat the plan. The appropriation of \$15,000,000, it was estimated, would have given loyal Missouri slaveholders \$300 for every man, woman and child owned by them. Two years later Missouri emancipated her 100,000 slaves without the payment of a dollar to the owners.

A few weeks after the failure of Congress to act came the spring election of 1863 in St. Louis, with emancipation the chief issue. Two cousins, Chauncey I. and Oliver D. Filley, were candidates for mayor. Chauncey I. was the nominee of the Republican Emancipation convention (called "Charcoal" for short), which had declared for emancipation "in the most speedy manner consistent with law and order." The Union Emancipation convention had declared "our state ought to adopt some constitutional mode of getting rid of an institution which has been a clog upon the wheels of her prosperity and the fruitful source of trouble and disaster."

Chauncey I. Filley was elected over his cousin and Joseph O'Neill, the Democratic nominee.

That summer the convention which had set up a provisional state government proposed an amendment to the Missouri constitution which would end slavery in 1870, freeing all slaves that year who were under forty years of age, leaving those older in the care of their masters for the remainder of their lives. This was widely condemned as too slow.

In the midst of the agitation for emancipation, both in Washington and in Missouri, came the sale of the Williams woman, which eleven years later was recalled to add to the turmoil of 1874.

The wreck of the People's Movement was complete. Fusion was a discredited policy in Missouri for a generation thereafter. Democrats swept the State. Of sixty-six delegates elected to frame a new constitution only six were Republicans. Joseph Pulitzer was listed as one of the sixty Democrats. In St. Louis the Democratic county ticket was voted in with the single exception of the sheriff. The South St. Louis district, heretofore held by the Republicans, elected a Democratic

Congressman in whose behalf Joseph Pulitzer made one of the closing speeches of the campaign.

The ways of the three men who collaborated on the Susan Williams issue separated widely after the turmoil, but in each case led on to good fortune. Curiously, the inclination of Mr. Vest was toward journalism, while the law beckoned Mr. Pulitzer for a time. Mr. Vest went so far as to visit St. Louis and consider an opportunity to be interested in a newspaper. Among others, he talked with Joseph B. McCullagh about the venture and was advised against it unless he meant to give up political hopes. Newspaper work was not altogether a novelty with Mr. Vest for he had been a local correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* in his early life. The newspaper offer was turned down. Mr. Vest was put forward as a candidate for governor by a strong following in 1876. But, as in 1872 and in 1874, opposition was made to the nomination of an ex-Confederate. Telegrams, purporting to come from the East, were shown urging Missourians to help Tilden by nominating a Union soldier. John S. Phelps, who had been a colonel of Union cavalry, was chosen and elected. As had been the sequel in the case of Cockrell, the next Missouri General Assembly made Mr. Vest a United States senator and his service continued as long as his physical strength lasted.

Mr. Pulitzer carried his inclination toward the law so far as to take an office in the Temple building and to seek the counsel of Charles P. Johnson. But, in 1878, he sensed the opportunity offered by the sale of the St. Louis *Dispatch* under foreclosure of mortgage and re-entered journalism to that profession's great gain and to his own lifelong advantage. Years after they parted, following the turmoil, Mr. Hutchins was wont to say that Mr. Pulitzer "learned to write English" while contributing editorials to his (Hutchins') paper. He might have inserted the adjective "masterly."

Besides his interest in the Susan Williams sale, Mr. Hutchins had personal concern in the turmoil. He was running for the legislature, strenuously opposed by the St. Louis *Republican* and the St. Louis typographical union. To the *Republican* he had been a thorn from the time he came

down from Iowa with a few thousand dollars and an immense capital of energy and proceeded to build up a Democratic newspaper. As for the oldtime printers' grievance, Mr. Hutchins had filled the composition room of the St. Louis *Dispatch* with bright young women typesetters. Mr. Hutchins won his seat in the legislature in spite of the printers and the *Republican*. After the 1876 campaign he went to Washington and founded the *Post*. Prompted by his experience with the printers in St. Louis he took up the problem of mechanical typesetting. An inventor had made progress in casting and setting type, a line at a time, with a machine. Mr. Hutchins backed the inventor financially, and, when the problem was solved, he promoted the introduction in this country and abroad. Typesetting was revolutionized. Mr. Hutchins became wealthy. The Washington *Post* boomed.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ST. LOUIS FROM 1840 TO 1860

BY HELEN DAVAULT WILLIAMS

Laughing gas parties, oyster suppers, grand illuminations, skating or canoeing on Chouteau's Lake, "Assemblies" at the Planter's House, visits by distinguished persons like Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and Jenny Lind, demonstrations of marksmanship on the streets by Indians, and excursions up the Mississippi are merely a few of the ways in which St. Louisans spent their leisure time one hundred years ago. In order to picture life in St. Louis as it was then one must forget street-cars, automobiles, tall buildings, and traffic cops. Imagine, instead, Broadway lined with wagons drawn by six and eight oxen, and Indians proving their marksmanship with the arrow to assembled groups. Picture a three-story residence on the corner of Washington and Broadway with large gardens facing the Broadway side—gardens filled with beautiful flowers and fruit trees, and walks made of small white shells brought from New Orleans. In the railroad valley picture a beautiful sheet of water two miles in length and almost one-half mile wide known as Chouteau's Lake, and you may begin to realize how many changes have taken place in St. Louis in the last century. Social life was extremely different at that period and yet, not dull, if accounts in the *Missouri Republican* give a true picture of the social activities of St. Louisans from 1840 to 1860.

School boys in Europe today still are inclined to believe that Indians roam our streets just as they did in 1840. An article in *Niles' Register* in 1840 says:

A red gentleman of the Sac nation, in a green blanket, with his face painted in yellow stripes, was moving with dignified strides through our streets on Monday last. This wild man was preceded by his two wives, both clad in scarlet blankets and leggins of the same bright color. These distinguished strangers produced no great sensation here where we are accustomed to see them often, but in the eastern cities they would command a princely reception. The name of this gentleman Indian is Red Death, his eldest wife is called, when her name is rendered into English, Saddle-My-Nag, and the younger is Mrs. Roast-My-Venison.

The Indians often camped on the banks of Chouteau's Lake, visited the paint stores frequently, and entertained crowds on the street with demonstrations of their marksmanship.¹ Mat Hastings says that it was quite an ordinary thing to see bands of Indians on the streets.² They were given dry paints of the brightest colors, in payment for which they often gave an exhibition of marksmanship to the great delight of the youngsters. Sometimes the Indians stayed for a week or more, always camping on the shores of Chouteau's Lake or Pond, as it was called.

This pond seemed to be a veritable center of recreation for the entire city. On its south and west shores was a thick forest growth, on the north a country road, now Clark Avenue, and on the east the Chouteau Mill. The only house near the pond was the Chouteau mansion.

Hastings says:

In summer the pond was a gay sight with its shores dotted with parties, its surface alive with sail-boats and Indian canoes, and its banks lined with little boys fishing for perch and having their hooks spit upon by the big boy who chewed tobacco. In winter, it was the skater's paradise. William Simpson, the son of the postmaster of that date was the champion skater of the west, and when it got abroad that Billy was going to be on the pond, people stopped working, postponed their weddings, forgot their troubles, and rushed out to be saturated with what one lady called a 'poem on skates'! Of course, the pond overflowed its banks occasionally but on the whole it was a center of gayety.³

It seems that the pond also caused real difficulty at times, as several items in the paper refer to floods from it during the period between 1840 and 1860. A great freshet in June, 1848, submerged houses and moved them from their foundations. A man and two boys were drowned.⁴

Laughing gas entertainments were held for a week in 1848 at a Baptist church on Third Street near Chestnut Street. Twenty or thirty ladies and gentlemen inhaled the gas each evening, according to the *Missouri Republican*, and the

¹*Niles' Register*, Vol. VIII, p. 231.

²Hastings, Mat, *Recollections of Old St. Louis in the Forties* (Manuscript in the Library of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis).

³*Ibid.*

⁴*Missouri Republican*, June 23, 1848.

entertainment was such that the audience was kept in a roar of laughter during the whole of the exhibition. Sixty gallons of gas were prepared for each evening, and it was declared to be "perfectly innoxious, containing not a particle of ether," and could be respired frequently with great advantage to the general health. Dr. Hirley, who was in charge of the parties, agreed to give private entertainments at a reasonable price.

"Assemblies" or dances were frequent during the winter months, those at the Planter's House being referred to often in the *Missouri Republican*. In 1843 an article stated, "There is something particularly chaste and pleasing in the management of these parties, which reminds me of days of 'lang syne' when true enjoyment and the flow of soul were unfettered by the clogs of obstructions, etiquette and punctilio, but enhanced by the more genial influence of open courtesy and genuine politeness. . . ."⁵ Accounts of military balls at which officers from the Arsenal and Jefferson Barracks were special guests, firemen's balls, and balls to commemorate the Battle of New Orleans, appear often in the paper. In 1842 a citizen wrote an article in the *Missouri Republican* complaining that the women arrived too late at dances and in this custom were only "aping European countries." In answer to this complaint, one brave soul challenged twenty women to meet her at the dance between seven-thirty and eight o'clock, and they did so.

Mat Hastings writes:

In 1842 I began to go about in society enjoying the "parties" as most functions were then styled, given by the old residents. Among these were the Paschals, Bents, Carrs, Grahams, Chouteaus, Sarpys, Von Phuls, Mullanphys, and General Harney, whose home on Fourth Street was quite palatial with marble columns and statuary. These parties began early in the evening and supper was served on a long table supporting at one end a saddle of venison on which some expert carver was requested to show his skill, while in the center were great pyramids of spun sugar and nougat, broken at the last amongst much merriment. Chicken bouillon was constantly passed between the dances giving the guests renewed strength to keep up the pace until the small hours.

⁵*Ibid.*, January 3, 1843.

Our long winters never depressed us, in fact we rejuvenated under them. 'Professor Xaupe', the leader of Terpsichore, was very much in evidence and 'old man Polite, the wizard of the violin', and his band of musicians, were kept busy 'driving dull care away'. The houses were warmed with wood fires and lighted by star and tallow candles; families were healthy, prosperous, and prolific. Divorce was unknown, not having (with other Yankee luxuries) got west yet. Our boys were strong and brave, our girls the brightest, sweetest, and loveliest on the globe. St. Louis in the "forties" was the "*Ne plus ultra*" and the "*E Pluribus unum*" of the whole United States.

St. Louis society at this time was like one large coming and going, especially where they all came together on New Year's day when, with many resolutions and much good cheer, crocinoles, and egg nog, the day was given over to visiting and merry making. In those winters the river froze solid permitting us to skate as far as Alton, while dodging heavily laden teams crossing from this side to the Illinois shore.

Grand illuminations were frequent, whether for a Whig celebration as in 1840, or to celebrate a victory at arms as in 1847. At such times houses, streets, stores and steamboats put on all the light possible and windows had great displays of transparencies. The humblest tenement and the most stately mansion alike contributed to the beauty and interest of the scene. Thus we see that though they did not have home-coming with fraternity and sorority houses gayly decorated, they had a splendid substitute in which all could participate.

Sometimes ingenious methods of entertainment were hit upon. An article from the *Missouri Republican* in 1854 says:

A man by the name of Polk who kept a boarding house called the 'Albion' on the levee, took it into his head yesterday morning to extend his business, or rather the drinking part of it, and accordingly bought a tent, which he pitched on the ice about midway between this city and the Illinois shore, and stocked it well with red eye. Towards evening, finding the business to be paying, he concluded to add a ten-pin alley to the drinking saloon. The alley and saloon were in full blast before night, doing a fine business. Competition is the life of trade, thought another individual who keeps another coffee house on the Levee, so he procured a couple of hoop-poles fastened in the ice, had a tent rigged and in full operation before the close of business last night. Each tent had a dry-goods box on which to put their bottles and another box which was used in the place of a counter.⁶

⁶*Missouri Republican*, January 18, 1854.

The paper states that when the editor left the ice these establishments were doing a profitable business.

It is interesting to note how the people of St. Louis traveled about from one activity to the other in those days. The means of transportation between 1840 and 1860 is well depicted in the news item in the *Missouri Republican* of September 10, 1858:

The first bus was driven in 1843 by Mr. Wells. At the commencement and for nine months there was only one vehicle on the line, a light wagon with elliptical springs, square bed, with one window on each side, and curtains. There were no "sky-lights" on top for receiving fares, and the strap arrangement was wholly undreamed of. The door was situated behind, as with the present buses, but the driver was compelled to get off his seat and go inside to collect the fare and let the passengers out. The appearance of this chariot on Broadway was an event. Everybody predicted a failure, and when it passed the little boys ran out and laughed at it. At that time the line extended from Market Street to a point a few squares north of Sturgeon Market, down on the river bank to a coffee house called the "O. K." This northern terminus was then considered almost on the outskirts of civilization, there not being, at that period, a dozen houses above the mound, in sight of Broadway. The first winter this pioneer bus did not carry a single passenger for half days together, and the receipts were exceedingly small. About a month after the line was started, the horses became frightened at something and ran off, galloping over a lot of "saw-logs" near the "O. K.", and breaking the top and other parts of the bus into splinters. An interval of two or three weeks followed for repairs in which the city of St. Louis boasted no public conveyance, but at the end of that time the old original was again seen at the service of those aristocratic people who were too "proud" to walk. This was the initiation of the omnibus business in the Mound City, a business which has arrived at some importance

Now the Broadway line is about two and one-half miles in length, the Second Street two miles, the Market Street one and three-fourths mile, etc., making in the neighborhood of about eleven and one-half miles of omnibus railroads in the city.

In February, 1854, when street railroads drawn by horses were proposed, the following editorial appeared in the paper:

Is it desirable to have rail cars running rapidly through our streets? Would there be no danger from them? How constantly would old persons and young children be endangered by them? Heavy wagons coming from the country could not with safety cross the streets unless they stopped at each corner to look for them in advance. Again, is it a matter of public benefit that two worn-out horses will be able to draw from thirty to fifty people upon the rails? This will be constantly done. The writer of this

article has seen two horses in our streets hitched on to heavy omnibuses pulling at least twenty men at the same time, what then would they do on rails? Who would venture to ride or drive upon streets when these cars are running? How many horses would become frightened or ungovernable, and run off when meeting them? It is no uncommon thing now to see along our busy streets a string of several—say four or five wagons meeting each other—five going one way and five the other. They cannot much more than pass as the streets are now. But put down an iron road on which a car may run and how would they get along? Again, the omnibus now in muddy times draws up to the side walks to take up and put out passengers; but the exclusive rail car can do no such thing, and to enter and leave it our muddy streets must be waded.⁷

However the following item concerning the Olive Street Railroad on July 6, 1859, shows that the above editorial was futile.

In the enjoyment of the Fourth which was so general on Monday, due respect seems to have been paid to the Horse Railroad on Olive Street. Although there were but two cars on the track, over 3,000 paying passengers enjoyed a ride. This is a gratifying beginning, and we believe that similar successes will greet the other roads, now being built so rapidly, on their completion.

In the religious world we find many similarities to our church activities of today in the form of suppers, teas, and bazaars. Dissimilarities are also found. In 1840 a writer complained that the music of the Second Presbyterian Church savoured more of the theatre than the worship of the living God and called to mind ball-room scenes. This was due to the use of the violin.⁸ At one church the pews were like stalls with doors which had keys and locks upon them. A gallery extended around three sides of the inside of this church and the slaves were seated there.⁹ But in spite of the churches, complaints may be read of the standard of morality. In 1853 a citizen wrote the following complaint:

On Sundays, vehicles of every description dash through the streets at almost chariot speed. It requires more than sixty omnibuses, exclusive of the Pacific Railroad cars, the carriages, buggies, and horses of the city, to accommodate the pleasure seekers of St. Louis on the Sabbath. Jew

⁷*Missouri Republican*, February 13, 1854.

⁸*Ibid.*, October, 15, 1840.

⁹Paddock, *Galus, Reminiscences*. (Manuscript in the Library of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.)

stores, grog shops, beer houses, fruit stores, cigar stores, saloons, ten-pin alleys, bowling alleys, livery stables, etc. are open on the Sabbath, and with few exceptions it is their most successful day . . . Infidel and Catholic processions frequently promenaded the streets on the Sabbath with brass bands and bass drums, to the great annoyance of order-loving citizens. On several recent occasions, Infidel associations, in the suburbs of the city, have shot at targets and fired cannons on the Sabbath.

In partial substantiation of these facts Henry B. Miller wrote in his Journal as early as 1835: "Since I have been in Burlington I have saw no cards played, nor heard no dice rattling on the tables while walking the streets; in this respect she differs much from Saint Louis."¹⁰

Holidays were important to St. Louisans from 1840 to 1860. Even May Day was observed quite generally each year. On May 2, 1848, the *Missouri Republican* carried the following article:

This holiday for the young folks passed off with great apparent satisfaction to those who engaged in its amusements. There were various celebrations of the day by different schools. But early in the morning that which attracted special notice was the turn-out of Mr. Wyman's scholars, chiefly mounted on horses. The boys rode in sections of four each. Midway of the line was a large omnibus filled within and without with the smaller boys. Both boys and horses decorated with flowers passed through the principal streets, and excited much attention by the order and manly carriage maintained throughout. We learned that the entire school was not out, though there were more than one hundred and seventy engaged in the celebration. If music had proceeded the procession, many more of our citizens would have witnessed one of the most gratifying sights of the day.

The 4th of July was celebrated much as today with parades, excursions on the river, barbecues, balls, and brilliant displays of fireworks. Lengthy orations on the Declaration of Independence were more common then than now.

In 1843 there was a report of Thanksgiving with a note that it was the first one proclaimed in Missouri. It was celebrated with a tea party at the State Tobacco Warehouse, a ball at the Planter's House, and other parties.¹¹

¹⁰Miller, Henry B., "The Journal of Henry B. Miller," edited by Thomas M. Marshall, in *Missouri Historical Society Collections*, Vol. VI, No. 3 (1931), pp. 213-287.

¹¹*Missouri Republican*, December 2, 1843.

Christmas was observed but did not seem to be celebrated as gleefully as New Year's. That reported in 1847 seems rather typical:

Christmas has passed as such days usually pass. Several of the churches were decorated in green, and the usual service performed. During the day the men made calls on their neighbors, and sometimes drank egg nog, and the boys fired crackers—the city ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. In the evening there were balls and parties, but the great attraction was the Tea Party given by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, at the State Tobacco Warehouse. The crowd was very great; the preparation ample.¹²

A good account of New Year's Day is found in the *Memoirs* of Adele Sarpy Morrison:

My father was always kind to his slaves, and New Year's Day was a time looked forward to by them with joy. On this day we all arose unusually early, first to go to church and then to call upon our most aged relations to bid them "une bonne et heureuse année", and then to return home and prepare for the callers of the day. These callers numbered six or seven hundred, sometimes more, for even acquaintances were received that day by charming ladies attired in their most elegant costumes. But the most beautiful feature of the day was its beginning, which filled the hearts of the domestics with happiness, for as they bade "Master" a happy New Year each one received a piece of money, which was accompanied by kind words from us all, and renewed good cheer on their parts to serve us more joyfully than ever.

There was a great exchange of presents between us all, and though we got out our stockings to hang up at Christmas, 'jour de l'an' was the day of importance with all the old inhabitants.¹³

Edward Bates wrote in his *Diary* on January 1, 1848, the following:

It is the fashion here for the females to stay at home on this day to receive company, and the males to spend the day in making visits and short calls, and to exchange congratulations and mutual compliments. I believe it is not usual to have any regular dining. Refreshments are set out in every house, in many places in great variety and costly profusion.

¹²*Ibid.*, December 26, 1847.

¹³Morrison, Adele Sarpy, *Memoirs*. (Manuscript in the Library of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.)

I made a few calls. At Mrs. Van Deventer's I was treated to some very good Catawba grapes, of the growth of their yard, which has been well-kept in Mr. Frazier's preserve.¹⁴

My visit to Mrs. Cabanne was highly interesting. She received me with marks of deep emotion—a mingled expression of pleasure and solemnity.

It was customary to celebrate each year the founding of St. Louis. The report on February 17, 1847, in the *Missouri Republican* is typical of these celebrations:

In every part of the city and especially along the route of the procession, across the streets and in front of various buildings, flags and festoons of flowers were suspended. Windows, galleries, and every position from which a person could catch a view, were crowded with ladies, whose approving smiles gave interest and enthusiasm to the occasion. Innumerable persons were out in carriages and on horse-back, and the crowd in front of the Court House surpassed anything heretofore witnessed in this city. Business of every kind was suspended and the whole city, old, young, and middle-aged turned out, either to participate in, or to witness the proceedings. Mr. Pierre Chouteau rode in an open carriage in the parade. He was the only survivor of those who accompanied LaCade when he founded the city on the 15th of February, 1764. In the evening a banquet was held at the State Tobacco Warehouse, and it proved a brilliant affair. A ball at the Planter's House closed the proceedings of the memorable day.

During these early days of St. Louis many distinguished visitors came to the city which showed a remarkable degree of hospitality. One woman writes:

Henry Clay too was a guest at our home on the occasion of his several visits to St. Louis. Thomas H. Benton was also a frequent visitor, a large man of powerful build who impressed me with all the dignity of the great statesman and orator that he was. My mother never liked Thomas Benton, on account of his killing Mr. Lucas who was also a friend and neighbor. She never could get over her first impression made by the shock of seeing Mr. Lucas carried home dead with Benton's bullet in his heart.¹⁵

Among other distinguished visitors were Horace Mann, Lafayette, Charles Dickens, and the Prince of Wales.

¹⁴*Diary of Edward Bates.* (Manuscript in the Library of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.)

¹⁵Morrison, Adele Sarpy, *Memoirs.* (Manuscript in the Library of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.)

On June 24, 1842, Mr. Van Buren visited St. Louis University and the paper makes the following report:

Here a very neat and appropriate address was delivered by Master Kelly in English to which Mr. Van Buren made a brief reply. He was then addressed by Mr. Garesche in Latin, or rather, a Latin Ode, by Master Barret in Greek, and by Master Labelle in French. After which he returned to the library when having partaken of the hospitalities of the professor, he and his suit withdrew.

We were pleased to see so distinguished and eminent a man in this yet infant institution, and we trust he will bear with him to the East, a faint but correct idea of the literary institutions of the West. Here he may not have met with the display of a Cambridge or a Princeton, but he has met with youth as ambitious in the course of laudable fame and as warmly attached to the country and her institutions as will be met with elsewhere.¹⁰

Mr. Henry P. Wyman in his *Reminiscences* in 1912 writes:

I may properly refer to the visit of Jenny Lind as an event of importance worth mentioning—beyond a doubt she was the most famous of all songstresses. Her agent, Mr. P. T. Barnum, arrived in May, 1851, and decided that Wyman's Hall was the only one suitable for the series of four concerts. Wyman's Hall was a handsome building directly opposite the Court House, erected by Mr. Edward Wyman in 1849 for his English and Classical High School of several hundred boys. The first floor was occupied by stores; the second was a large public audience hall seating seven hundred and the upper stories were used for school.

To accommodate a greater number, a balcony seating about four hundred, was quickly contracted for and built into the walls, and needless to say, the hall was crowded at each performance. The price for seats was five dollars, but there were auctions for choice of seats, and some brought as high as fifty dollars.

I remember that Jenny Lind sent a gracious note to my father, inviting the entire school to attend on the rehearsal day, and as I was a youngster in the Primary Department, I was favored with a front seat.

For a number of years and until the erection of the first Mercantile Library Building, Wyman's Hall was used for nearly all of the principal attractions. Adelina Patti sang there as a young girl under the management of her brother-in-law, Maurice Strudosh. She wore a short skirt, and white pantalettes (that's what they called 'em then) with her black hair in a single long braid hanging down her back, tied at the end with a red ribbon. Other artists and entertainers of note, were Madame Anna

¹⁰ *Missouri Republican*, June 24, 1842.

Bishop (famous Songstress), Ole Bull, Tom Thumb, the original Swiss Bell Ringers, the Minstrel Troups, Panoramas, Lectures, etc.¹⁷

In education, many differences are evident in the St. Louis of 1840 and that of today. In 1844 the commencement of St. Louis was given in six different languages. Examinations seem to have been more or less a public affair. July 3, 1848, the *Missouri Republican* reported:

The examination of the young ladies in the school of Mr. and Mrs. Ratton, corner of Tenth and Olive Streets, on Thursday last was largely attended by the parents of the scholars, and a number of the first literary gentlemen of the city, all of whom, with ourself, were delighted with the degree of proficiency to which the young ladies had attained. Classes were examined in all the branches that make up a sound and thorough education, and, without exception, acquitted themselves with great credit.

In 1853 there were ten public school houses, scattered in the various wards. There were thirty-four hundred pupils and sixty teachers, forty-five of them being women. For their teachers they seem to have looked for the best. In 1848 the board authorized Mr. Wyman to proceed to Massachusetts and select a sufficient number of competent teachers for the public schools in St. Louis. The teachers selected came by boat on the *Atlantic* from the Ohio.

In May, 1856, the first State Teachers Convention was held in St. Louis. Washington University was founded during this period and on October 19, 1854, the *Missouri Republican* carried the following article concerning it:

Readers may need to be informed that Washington Institute of St. Louis is the name adopted for an institute, to which a charter was granted by the last legislature of Missouri. Its endowment has already been secured to the amount of \$100,000 but will need to be increased to more than double that amount for the accomplishment of its purpose. The objects proposed are three-fold, and properly include three departments of enterprise, all of them, however, capable of being brought under one general plan. First, the establishment of a scientific and classical school, similar to the Free Academy in New York, in which a complete collegiate or scientific education can be obtained. A building for this department will soon be erected in a convenient part of the city, for the accommodation of about two hundred fifty day scholars. The second part of the enterprise

¹⁷Wyman, Henry P., *Some Reminiscences of Old St. Louis*. (Manuscript in the Library of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.)

looks to the practical education of those who wish to become mechanics or farmers or wish to follow some other industrial pursuit, and who need to earn their own living, in whole or in part, in the progress of their education. This department will require several years for its complete establishment, but its ultimate success is already secured by the liberal gift from Col. John O'Fallon of two blocks of ground. The present value is not less than \$40,000. This land cannot yet be used to the best advantage, but as a prospective endowment will be amply sufficient. In the meanwhile a present income of nearly \$1,000 will be used in such experimental efforts as may promise success. This winter an evening school has been established for young men—for about one hundred. The third object is to provide scientific and other lectures for the public benefit.

Art was not neglected or unappreciated during this period. In 1847 there was a display of George C. Bingham's pictures, one of which Mr. Yeatman bought for \$250.00.

Strange indeed sound the articles on medicine and surgery. They indicate a tremendous interest in surgery and a pride on the part of the city's doctors. The following articles are taken from the *Missouri Republican* of January 4, 1840:

Professor J. N. McDowell of Kemper, removed a lady's breast for cancer. He operated with a steady and unfaltering hand. Time of cutting was two minutes. The wound healed in fifteen days. The doctor's intimate acquaintance with the structure of the body and his abundance of nerve make him qualified for the practice of surgery. The lady bore the operation with the heroism of a Spartan Dame.

The issue of the *Republican* for August 15, 1841, has the following item:

We hear with pleasure that the Medical Faculty of our city is obtaining a high reputation throughout the surrounding country for skill in their profession, and many afflicted resort here for relief. Mr. J. Rees of Arkansas met us a few days since, and spoke with much pleasure of an operation performed upon him for cataract, by H. Studdiford, M. D. of this city. We have been informed that the Doctor has been highly successful in various operations.

Patients afflicted with difficult cases will find as much skill in St. Louis, among her medical practitioners, as can be found in the older states and we see no reason why they should not be as eminent in their profession. They have all the means to acquire knowledge of its various departments.

The following account appeared in the paper for September 14, 1847:

On Saturday last we witnessed the amputation of an arm, by Dr. Pope, at the City Hospital, the subject being under the influence of Lethean Gas, a gas which, it is asserted, renders the patient insensible of pain. The subject was a German, speaking only that language, and was considerably excited when brought into the room. At first, some difficulty was experienced in getting the patient to inhale the gas properly. After this difficulty had been overcome, upon the insertion of the knife, there were some manifestations of suffering—the patient threw his legs about, etc., but, afterwards on conversing with him, he asserted that he did not feel any pain during the operation—that part of the time he thought he was in Germany dancing but at no time had he experienced any pain whatever. He seemed to be a rational man, and his positive assertions that he felt no pain, were sufficient to outweigh the appearances at the commencement of the operation. If this is such an agent as it is represented to be—if insensibility to pain can be caused by it, and yet no harmful effects are produced—and that it has these qualities, several of the medical gentlemen present expressed their entire confidence—it is a most important agent to the medical profession.

The issue of February 29, 1844, carried the following item:

We regret that one of the results of the late excitement about St. Louis Medical Society of the St. Louis University was the destruction of the valuable museum pertaining to it. It was extensive and was the result of the labors of many years. Some of the most valuable parts were obtained from Europe at considerable expense; others had been made in this country but required years to prepare them. Those who know anything of the subject can form some estimate of the labor and time requisite to prepare a subject so as to illustrate correctly the circulation of the blood and the nervous system. The whole was destroyed or carried away. We presume the Professors will replace them as soon as money and industry can accomplish it.¹⁸

The spirit of reform was not absent in St. Louis during this period. One citizen protested the unmerciful manner in which drivers of coal wagons whipped their horses and oxen, stating that the cracking of whips was heard in all parts of the city from morning to evening. Another citizen complained about the boys and men bathing at the Ferry Landing at the foot of Market Street. A note that seems rather ridiculous now, appeared in the paper in 1843 as follows:

¹⁸This destruction was due to a mob which resented the dissection of human bodies at this institution.

I seek a place in the columns of your valuable paper, by way of offering a suggestion to our street smokers. I hope these Satyri (of the city, rather than of the woods) will not think I am actuated by any other spirit than that of human kindness. What excuse can a gentleman offer for sticking a cigar in his mouth and promenading the streets? If his business call him on the street, surely he can forego the luxury of smoking. But the man may reply that a cigar is companionable. Aye, he may think it gives him an air of importance. This last idea, however, lies in a perverted brain. Why, it is just as decent and as becoming to make your ordinary meal of victuals on the street, as it is to smoke your cigar . . .

On July 11, 1857, the following article appeared in the paper:

House of ill-fame in Morgan Street broken into. All the furniture thrown into the street was broken up. We are informed that there are at this time eighteen houses of ill-fame on Morgan Street between Fourth and Fourteenth Streets and it is the intention of the parties which have just cleaned out one, to serve all the others in a similar manner.

It is interesting to note that the city was contributing to the movement to send negroes to Liberia. The paper states that the Reverend Mr. Shumate had raised a sufficient amount of funds to send a man, his wife, and two children. This was the first emigration from Missouri.¹⁹

Sometimes rather serious disturbances took place. In August, 1854, in an election riot, three men were killed and eight or ten were wounded, while more than two hundred houses were more or less damaged. The riot started among the lower element of Irish. On the tenth of August, a meeting of the citizens was held to consider the matter. James H. Lucas was in the chair and Hudson E. Bridge acted as secretary. The Honorable Edward Bates said it was a melancholy spectacle when those who had no other lord and master but the laws by which to be governed, should so far forget their liberty as to trample those laws under foot. He expressed fullest confidence in the Mayor. Bates said that he was rather advanced in life, had a family to attend to, and lived beyond the city limits, but he was ready to enroll himself, if acceptable, as a volunteer, and to be one of a hundred or a thousand to patrol the streets and suppress the disturbances.

¹⁹ *Missouri Republican*, January 10, 1851.

Advertisements in the *Missouri Republican* reflect the customs and events of the period. A new shipment of bonnet boards has just arrived at Mr. A's store. Mr. Joy manufactures beautiful cedar buckets bound with brass hoops, and "dippers of the same material."²⁰ He also has a wooden churn of peculiar arrangement which is unusually complete. Wagons for the Santa Fé trade, gold sifters for the "forty-niners," and shoes for soldiers in the Mexican War recall stirring scenes of the period. The proprietors of Rockwell's Circus have shown their patriotic feelings and appreciation of gallantry and valor by inviting a number of the distinguished heroes of the Mexican campaign to attend the performances of their company. They are to be accompanied by a number of officers, both of the regular and volunteer service, now in the city. "The gallant heroes are Colonel Harney, Major Bonneville, Captain Kearny and Captain Jones."²¹ Citizens are invited to attend mass meetings expressing sympathy with the revolutionists in Europe. The French are to meet at the Court House where they will adopt resolutions to send to the French Government.²²

Certain customs and scenes revealed in this survey belong definitely to the past. Oxen on the street seem as removed as Chouteau's Pond or bonnets and dippers, or the chicken broth served for a stimulant between dances. But the spirit of reform is still with us, even the variety suggested by the citizen who objected to cigar-smoking on the street. The laughing gas party is no more ridiculous than the modern walkathon or tree-sitting contest. We still wrangle over the hours dances should begin and end. Washington University and an excellent system of schools throughout the city testify to the continued interest of St. Louis in education.

²⁰*Ibid.*, April 30, 1847.

²¹*Missouri Republican*, December 6, 1847.

²²*Ibid.*, April 25, 1848.

MISSOURI IN THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

BY RUBY WEDELL WALDECK

PART II CHAPTER IV

MISSOURIANS IN THE REGULAR SERVICE¹

The seven regiments of Missouri militia by no means constituted the total representation of the State in the Spanish American War. A number of Missouri men were already in service in the navy and the regular army, and various divisions of the United States forces recruited a share of their men from Missouri after the outbreak of hostilities.

The inland position of the State would not be expected to create enthusiasm for naval enlistment. Nevertheless, Missouri had a fair representation in the United States Navy. Before war was declared, the State had one rear admiral, Edmund O. Mathews, two lieutenant commanders, thirteen lieutenants, one junior lieutenant, four ensigns, three men in the paymaster's department and five assistant engineers.² Interest in naval recruiting was exhibited early in April.³ On April 24, the Mayor of St. Louis was urged by the Navy Department to encourage naval enlistment in St. Louis,⁴ and on the next day a recruiting office was opened by Lieutenant Commander John M. Hawley.⁵ Within a few days five hundred men had applied, but the majority of these, desiring to enlist as skilled machinists, failed to qualify. Very few wished to be seamen.⁶ Fifty-four men were finally secured,

¹It is impossible to obtain exact data on the Missouri men in the United States service without access to the records of the War Department. This chapter contains only such information as has been gathered from sources in the State.

²*St. Louis Republic*, February 27, 1898.

³*Ibid.*, April 1, 1898. The "St. Louis Naval Reserves" had been organized in St. Louis under F. H. Hunnicke.

⁴*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, April 24, 1898.

⁵*Ibid.*, April 26, 1898.

⁶*St. Louis Republic*, April 29, 1898.

chiefly as firemen, and the recruiting office was closed.⁷ Just where these men were sent has not been ascertained.

Some Missourians did their bit in making naval history. At least eight were in the battle of Manila Bay. A. L. Smith of Sedalia was one of Dewey's expert gunners.⁸ Edward P. Stanton of St. Louis is officially credited with the act of raising the first American flag over Manila.⁹ Other Missourians served in Cuban waters. Commander James M. Miller was in charge of the collier *Merrimac*.¹⁰ James Proctor Morton, chief engineer of the cruiser *Vixen*, volunteered to accompany Hobson in his attempt to sink the *Merrimac*, but was refused.¹¹ Ensign Leigh C. Palmer of the battleship *New York*, made a reconnaissance of the land batteries at Santiago, going within one hundred yards of the shore under heavy fire. He was much praised by his commanding officer and was later promoted.¹² The *New York Herald* offered a prize of \$100 to the first man to plant a flag on Cuban soil. The money was won by Arthur L. Willard of Kirksville, Missouri, an ensign on the *Machias*, when he planted a flag at Diana City, Cuba.¹³

Almost all branches of the regular United States Army opened recruiting stations in the State. One of the most popular types of service was the cavalry. Six companies of the Third Cavalry had been stationed at Jefferson Barracks and had recruited men while there. Fifteen men from Princeton, Missouri joined this regiment and on June 15 left for Tampa, Florida.¹⁴ Later, eleven men from Mexico and fifty-one from Moberly enlisted and were sent to Tampa.¹⁵ The regiment took part in the battle of Santiago and later saw service in the Philippines.¹⁶ The Second Cavalry had origi-

⁷*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 1, 1898.

⁸*Sedalia Daily Capital*, June 25, 1898.

⁹Jacob Kuhl to the Missouri Historical Society, May 1, 1919, in Spanish American War MSS. in Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis. Jacob Kuhl served on the Flagship *Olympia*.

¹⁰*Columbia Missouri Herald*, May 13, 1898.

¹¹*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, June 26, 1898.

¹²*St. Louis Republic*, June 10, 1898.

¹³*Ibid.*, May 22, 1898; Violette, *History of Adair County*, p. 402.

¹⁴Williams, Walter (editor), *History of Northwest Missouri* (Chicago, 1904), Vol. I, p. 581.

¹⁵*Macon Republican*, May 30, 1898.

¹⁶Williams, *History of Northwest Missouri*, Vol. I, p. 581.

nally been recruited largely in Missouri, 250 out of 650 men being Missourians. Early in May the regiment opened a recruiting office in St. Louis in charge of Lieutenant A. M. Fuller.¹⁷ Fuller also opened offices in Sedalia, Jefferson City, and Springfield.¹⁸ By June 3 he reported that the regiment had been raised to 1,300 men, of whom 700 were Missourians.¹⁹ The regiment was sent to camp at Fort McPherson, Georgia.²⁰

St. Louis was evidently considered a fertile field for recruits, for a number of infantry regiments of the United States Army also opened recruiting offices there.²¹ At different times St. Louis alone had nine such stations. Since no official classification by states is made of the men who join the regular army, it is difficult to discover how many Missourians were in this branch of the service. Adjutant General Bell requested the War Department to send him the names of Missouri men in the United States Army, but this list was never compiled.²² Captain Owen Sweet was in charge of enlistment in the United States Army in Missouri.²³ There are no exact reports available as to the number of men secured by the various stations that were opened, but they all seemed to be fairly successful in acquiring volunteers. The men enlisting were destined to see real service. The Tenth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, and Twentieth Infantry Regiments were sent to Cuba. The Tenth and Sixteenth took an active part in the battle of El Caney and in the Santiago campaign.²⁴ The Eleventh Infantry was sent to Porto Rico and took part in the battle of San German.²⁵ The Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Regiments were later sent to the Philippines.²⁶ A number of

¹⁷*St. Louis Republic*, May 6, 1898.

¹⁸*Sedalia Daily Capital*, May 21, 1898; *Jefferson City Daily Tribune*, May 7, 1898.

¹⁹*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, June 3, 1898.

²⁰*St. Louis Republic*, May 17, 1898.

²¹The Tenth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth Regular Infantry Regiments, and the Fifth United States Volunteer Regiment opened recruiting offices in St. Louis. Offices were also opened in Joplin, Sedalia, and Kansas City.

²²*St. Louis Republic*, June 14, 1898.

²³*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, April 20, 1898.

²⁴*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 124.

²⁵*Carthage Evening Press*, August 27, 1932.

²⁶*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 556.

Missourians in the Sixteenth Infantry and Tenth Cavalry were injured or killed in Cuba.²⁷

Several Missourians distinguished themselves during the war. Frank Fulton, of St. Louis, in the Sixteenth Infantry, was the first to plant a flag on San Juan Hill. He was injured in the act, but not seriously.²⁸ Lieutenant Parker showed unusual ability by placing his men and guns in such a manner as to silence the enemies' guns more quickly on San Juan Hill. He was recommended for bravery and unusual service to the War Department by General Schafer and received a medal of honor.²⁹ The gallant conduct at El Caney of a young Missourian of the Tenth Cavalry, Lieutenant John J. Pershing, brought him to the attention of General Wood, who recommended him for promotion. On August 18, 1898, Pershing was advanced to the position of Major in the United States Volunteer Troops.³⁰ He was later sent to the Philippines, where he served brilliantly.³¹ Lieutenant E. H. Crowder, at the opening of the war, was Professor of Military Tactics at the University of Missouri. He immediately joined his regiment, the Eighth Cavalry, and was sent to the Philippines. There he was made a member of the commission to arrange for the capitulation of Manila and later was put in charge of the military administration of the islands from 1899 to 1901.³²

When the Missouri militia was demobilized, a great many men were disappointed. Determined to see service, many of them enlisted in various regiments of the regular United States troops. The Thirty-second Regiment of United States Volunteers was the most popular with Missourians. Headquarters for the regiment was at Leavenworth, Kansas, but recruiting

²⁷*St. Louis Republic*, July 6, 1898; July 14, 1898; July 28, 1898.

²⁸*Ibid.*, July 20, 1898. Fulton was an assumed name; the real name was Walter Pannil.

²⁹*Sedalia Daily Capital*, July 20, 1898.

³⁰*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 18, 1898.

³¹Epperson, Ivan H., "Missourians Abroad: Major General John J. Pershing," in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 11, Nos. 3-4 (April-July, 1917), p. 317.

³²Violette, E. M., "Missourians Abroad: Major General E. H. Crowder," in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (July, 1918), pp. 228-229.

stations were opened in St. Louis and Kansas City.³³ Enlistments began on July 13, 1899, and before the middle of September, 486 men were obtained from Missouri. Craig of Kansas City, who became colonel, Frank Rumbold of Battery A, and Dr. Hereford of the First Regiment were among the officers of the new body. The various companies were assembled at Camp 666, or Camp Lewiston, in Missouri.³⁴ After five weeks of drill the organization was ordered to proceed to the Philippine Islands. It was very active in the campaign which resulted in the subjection of the provinces of Batoan and Zambolis. The regiment remained in the Philippines until the end of the native insurrection.³⁵

Still another branch of the United States service in which Missouri was well represented, was the Third United States Volunteer Engineers. On June 5, Missourians learned that some companies of a new engineer's regiment were to be recruited in St. Louis; one company was to be raised in Kansas City, and another in the southern states.³⁶ Jefferson Barracks was to be the place of rendezvous. The regiment proved to be fairly popular. The men were mustered in as they enlisted, between July 25 and August 20, 1898, by Lieutenant Ralph Harrison of the Second Cavalry. David Gaillard was colonel of the regiment. A number of St. Louis men became officers.³⁷ On September 20 the regiment was sent to Lexington, Kentucky, and on November 12 it was moved to Macon, Georgia. At the latter place it became a part of the First Division of the First Army Corps.³⁸ The regiment consisted of three battalions,³⁹ which were ordered to Cuba between December 16,

³³Andrew A. Jordon to the author, March 28, 1934. The entire account of this regiment is derived from this source.

³⁴The report does not say where this camp was.

³⁵There is no available record of the date of muster out, or of the loss of men.

³⁶*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, June 5, 1898.

³⁷*Year Book of the Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, 1902*, edited by Luther Ely Smith, p. 65. The officers were: Eugene J. Spencer, lieutenant colonel; John L. Van Ornum, major; Luther Ely Smith, first lieutenant; and Harry Linton Reber, captain.

³⁸*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 625.

³⁹The First Battalion was in command of Captain F. L. Averill, the Second in command of Major J. L. Van Ornum, and the Third in command of Major John H. Biddle.

1898, and February 14, 1899.⁴⁰ On the First Battalion devolved the honor of receiving the city and province of Mantanzas from the Spanish authorities, and of seeing lowered the last Spanish flag to be lowered in Cuba.⁴¹ The flag was presented to the regiment, which in turn presented it to the Missouri Historical Society.⁴² While in Mantanzas the men were kept busy improving sanitary conditions, making roads, and preparing plans and sites for barracks and hospitals. All three battalions were ordered home between April 13 and April 16. They arrived at the mouth of the Savannah river about the same time and were sent into quarantine at Daufuskie Island from April 18 to 30. The entire regiment was then ordered into camp at Fort McPherson, Georgia, where it stayed from April 30 until May 17. It was mustered out on May 17, 1899. The regiment had not experienced the bad conditions encountered by other troops, because of the unusual quality of the officers and their training as engineers. The men of the regiment have felt a strong bond of sympathy with one another, and have kept the spirit of the organization alive by annual banquets, and by the editing of a year book.⁴³

During the latter part of May the question of enlisting negroes came up in Congress, and a bill was passed providing for the raising of five regiments of colored soldiers.⁴⁴ Negroes are naturally immune to yellow fever, and it was felt that they would be valuable for use in Cuba. Representative Pearce heartily favored the use of colored troops and declared the negroes had not been given a chance to show their patriotism. To prove that his interest was sincere, Pearce offered to take charge of a regiment from Missouri.⁴⁵ On May 27 the Governor announced that a body called the "Seventh Regiment of Immunes" was to be raised by the United States in Missouri and the south.⁴⁶

⁴⁰ *Year Book of the Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, 1902*, pp. 63-65.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² *Ibid.*, 1915, p. 41.

⁴³ Luther Ely Smith, statement to the author, April, 1933.

⁴⁴ *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 25, 1898; *Cong. Record*, 55th Cong., 2nd Sess., p. 5366.

⁴⁵ *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 26, 1898.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, May 27, 1898.

Recruiting offices were opened in St. Louis, but enlistment was very slow during June.⁴⁷ Two companies began to form. Captain Adolph J. Jacobs, aided by W. H. Butler, a colored captain of the "Lovejoy Camp of the Sons of Veterans," a colored organization, began to raise a company. Although incomplete this body was mustered in on July 2.⁴⁸ Another company was being raised under Captain T. Rosser Roemer. He succeeded in obtaining the aid of J. C. Horton of the "Sumner Guards," a colored organization.⁴⁹ Captain Roemer's company was sent to camp on July 2.⁵⁰ Seven days later the companies of Jacobs and Roemer were full, and new companies under Captain J. H. Lewis and Captain Waldeck were started.⁵¹ Several other companies were raised in the smaller towns of Missouri.⁵² By September 2 the regiment had the full number of companies and on September 16 it was mustered in with 42 officers and 953 men.⁵³ It was ordered to Macon, Georgia, where it was mustered out on February 28, 1899. One officer and sixteen men had been lost from disease, three from accidents, and eleven had deserted.⁵⁴

After the second call for volunteers, seventeen Missourians received appointments in the United States Army. Nelson Cole was made brigadier general, Adjutant General Bell of Missouri was commissioned major, and William Abernathy was made chief commissary of subsistence with the rank of major. Other Missourians received commissions in the signal corps, paymaster's department, and as surgeons.⁵⁵

Missouri was represented by a few men in various other branches of the United States service. One hundred and thirty-one operators enlisted in the Volunteer Corps of

⁴⁷*Ibid.*, June 11, June 12, 1898. Colored leaders resented white officers and discouraged enlistment.

⁴⁸*Ibid.*, July 2, 1898.

⁴⁹*Ibid.*, June 28, 1898.

⁵⁰*Ibid.*, July 2, 1898.

⁵¹*Ibid.*, July 9, 1898.

⁵²*Jefferson City Daily Tribune*, May 28, 1898; *Columbia Missouri Herald*, July 1, 1898.

⁵³*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 627. Kansas City, St. Joseph, Carthage, Macon, Columbia, Mexico, and Moberly furnished colored soldiers.

⁵⁴*Ibid.*

⁵⁵*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 4, 1898.

Telegraphers.⁵⁶ Harry Kerr of Maryville and James Whalen of Sedalia were with the Third United States Artillery in the Philippines.⁵⁷ Twenty-five recruits were secured in Missouri for the Signal Corps of the United States Army. Charles Connor and Samuel Sample were appointed as captains in this corps.⁵⁸ Twelve young medical graduates enlisted in the Hospital Corps.⁵⁹ A considerable number of Missouri men enlisted in other states, especially in Illinois.⁶⁰ Of these men we have no record at all. The total number of Missourians in the regular United States Army cannot be accurately stated, but an estimate of 3,500 would not be far wrong.⁶¹ Captain Sweet alone enlisted 1,500 in and around St. Louis. Many of these experienced actual fighting, and gave definite proof of the valor of Missouri men. Although there is no available record of fatalities, a number of Missourians died in the service of their country.

⁵⁶*St. Louis Republic*, May 6, 1898.

⁵⁷*Poplar Bluff Citizen*, June 22, 1899; *Sedalia Daily Capital*, October 21, 1898.

⁵⁸*St. Louis Republic*, July 14, 1898.

⁵⁹*Ibid.*, May 19, 1898.

⁶⁰*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 1, 1898.

⁶¹*St. Louis Republic*, June 13, 1898; June 14, 1898. This estimate is based upon a statement by Captain Sweet, newspaper statements, and the records of the Thirty-second Regiment of United States Volunteers.

CHAPTER V

NON-MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

The enthusiasm which the war had aroused was not matched with a corresponding interest in the welfare of enlisted men. The State administration of Missouri did nothing to aid them or their families. Even the great national societies, such as the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association, were inactive.¹ Relief work fell largely to volunteer groups of sympathetic persons. The most comprehensive of these organizations was "The Missouri Soldiers Relief Committee," which had as its object the relief of all soldiers

¹Boardman, Mabel T., *Under the Red Cross Flag* (Philadelphia, 1915), p. 93; P. H. Byrns, statement to the author, March 22, 1934.

and sailors. It was organized by a number of prominent men, with David R. Francis as president.²

By far the greatest amount of work was done by women. From the very beginning of the war offers of money, supplies, and aid came from women of all classes. Existing organizations, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the auxiliaries of the Grand Army of the Republic, took up relief work enthusiastically. At the outbreak of hostilities, the Daughters of the American Revolution immediately made plans to aid the soldiers and care for the sick and wounded of the army and the navy.³ They provided lunches for soldiers passing through, sent magazines and stationery to the Philippines, forwarded food and dainties to the national camps, and visited convalescents. Various chapters throughout the State made necessary articles of clothing for the men, and aprons and uniforms for the nurses. The St. Louis chapter made twenty-four uniforms and sent \$125 to aid the soldiers.⁴ The United Daughters of the Confederacy were especially active in St. Joseph, where they undertook relief work for the Fourth Regiment. They enlisted the aid of churches, gathered money, food, and magazines for the men, and made nightshirts and other garments.⁵

Ladies' auxiliaries were organized for all the Missouri regiments except the Sixth.⁶ The "Women's Relief Corps of the First Missouri" was organized to relieve the hardships of the men of the First Regiment and their families. The organization was established to provide for the sick and the wounded, care for the helpless and needy relatives, and send comforts to the boys in camp.⁷ The women of Kansas City formed a similar society.⁸ The "Ladies Auxiliary of the Second Regiment," organized in Sedalia by Mrs. DeMuth, sent food and

²*St. Louis Republic*, June 11, 1898.

³Leach, Mrs. Frank Sayre, *Missouri State History of the Daughters of the American Revolution* (Sedalia, 1929), p. 720.

⁴*American Monthly Magazine*, published by the National Society, D. A. R., Vol. XIII (1898), pp. 672, 678.

⁵*St. Joseph Gazette*, June 17, 1898.

⁶There may have been such an organization, but no references to it have been found.

⁷*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, June 18, 1898.

⁸*Kansas City Times*, June 1, 1898.

medicines to camp, and raised several hundred dollars to be distributed among the men and officers.⁹ In October they sent another hundred dollars to be used for relief in the Second Regiment.¹⁰ The women of Jefferson City were also active and formed "The Soldiers' Relief Society." They sent food, hospital supplies, clothing, and sheets to Chickamauga, and cared for needy families of enlisted men.¹¹ The women of Carthage did their share for Company A of the Second Regiment. They sent food and delicacies for sick soldiers, and \$75 for the use of the Company.¹² St. Joseph was particularly energetic. Fourteen women's clubs sprang up which had relief work as their object. These were all combined into a permanent organization called "The Soldiers' Relief Society." This society succeeded in getting business firms to donate to the cause and thus was able to send considerable money to the Fourth Regiment.¹³ Mrs. Corby, wife of the colonel, was able to make valuable and practical suggestions. Socks, handkerchiefs, towels, nightshirts, and food were sent to the men, and aid was given to the soldiers' families.¹⁴ Light Battery A, too, received its share of attention. "The Light Battery A Auxiliary and Relief Association," formed in St. Louis, raised \$300 by donations and benefit entertainments, and sent the money to Chickamauga to be used by the men.¹⁵ Churches in various cities organized societies to sew for the soldiers and to supply them with extra food. In most cases these co-operated with the various women's auxiliaries.

Small groups of Missouri women took a very active, although almost unknown, part in the war. These were the nurses. Immediately after the declaration of war, women in Jefferson City, St. Joseph, Kansas City, and St. Louis tried to file applications to go as nurses.¹⁶ At first they were refused, because the United States Medical Department took a

⁹*Sedalia Daily Capital*, June 20, 1898.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, October 13, 1898.

¹¹*Jefferson City Daily Tribune*, July 13, 1898.

¹²*Carthage Evening Press*, July 30, 1898.

¹³*St. Joseph Daily Gazette*, July 1, 1898.

¹⁴*Ibid.*, July 23, 1898.

¹⁵*St. Louis Republic*, June 24, 1898.

¹⁶*Jefferson City Democrat*, April 28, 1898; *Kansas City Times*, April 28, 1898; *St. Louis Republic*, April 13, 1898; *St. Joseph Gazette*, April 27, 1898.

strong stand against women in army work. By the middle of the summer the Department began to abandon this stand and to accept gratefully the offers of the women.¹⁷ A call for trained nurses was issued. The Daughters of the American Revolution, the first to answer the appeal, sent thirty nurses to the front, paying all travelling expenses and providing uniforms. Of those who went, one, Dr. Toland, gave her life. She died in Cuba of typhoid fever.¹⁸ Twenty-three other young women responded from St. Louis, and were sent to Chickamauga, Tampa, and Santiago.¹⁹ Thirteen nurses from the St. Louis Training School for Nurses also went.²⁰ The work of these women in the fever-infested camps has been given little recognition either by the State government or by the public at large.

While the work of the non-military organizations did not amount to very much in money raised, or time spent, it was the only relief the Missouri soldiers received and did something to alleviate the hardships of existence in camp.

¹⁷Goodwin, Etta Ramsdell, "Women's Work in the War," in *The Chautauquan*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 250.

¹⁸Leach, *Missouri State History of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, p. 720.

¹⁹*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 30, 1898.

²⁰Trenholme, Louise I., *History of Nursing in Missouri* (Columbia, 1925), p. 35.

CHAPTER VI

CONDITIONS IN MISSOURI DURING THE WAR

The Missouri representatives in the United States Congress continued to take an active part in supporting the war after April 21, 1898. The Democrats and Republicans worked harmoniously on most measures, but occasional party differences arose. Generous appropriations for the use of the army and navy, and the decision to use the State militia, received practically no opposition.¹ Disagreement arose over the suggestion to raise funds for the conduct of the war by the sale of bonds. The Missouri Democrats were much opposed

¹West, Henry L., "Our War with Spain from the Political Point of View," in *The Forum*, Vol. XXVI, p. 169; *Cong. Record*, 55th Cong., 2nd Sess., p. 3635.

to this method of financing and made vigorous speeches on the subject.² Although a bond measure was passed, Congress decided to raise some of the necessary money by the use of war tax stamps.³ Missouri representatives were united in the opinion that Spain must be thoroughly beaten and completely expelled from the western hemisphere.⁴ Congressmen Joy and Pearce were instrumental in obtaining the selection of General Cole of Missouri as brigadier general, and also in securing for their State the honor of having one of the new battleships named for Missouri.⁵

Affairs within the State during the progress of the war fall largely into two catagories: (1) business conditions; and (2) political conditions. The business men of Missouri had, in general, favored intervention in Cuba as a means of establishing better commercial relations with the island, but it was expected that business would temporarily suffer during the progress of the conflict.⁶ The war stamp tax fell heavily on Missouri. St. Louis and Kansas City were large producers of beer, flour, patent medicines, chemicals, tobacco products, and coffee, all of which were to be taxed. It was estimated that St. Louis alone would pay four million dollars in taxes on beer and seven million on tobacco.⁷ Although prices of these products did advance, business in general felt no depressing results. On the contrary, the war quickened the business tempo of the State. The absence of approximately 11,000 men created a demand for labor, and hitherto idle men were set to work. St. Louis proved to be a fine base for army supplies. A quartermaster's department of the United States Army was established in St. Louis under Captain Duvall.⁸ The presence of this office in the city led to the placing of many orders there and in other parts of the State. Contracts for food alone amounted to \$100,000 a week.⁹ St. Louis and Kansas City

²*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, April 28, 1898.

³*Ibid.*, July 3, 1898.

⁴*Ibid.*, July 16, 1898.

⁵*Ibid.*, April 10, 1898; *St. Louis Republic*, May 29, 1898.

⁶*St. Louis Republic*, February 19, 1898.

⁷*Ibid.*, June 17, 1898; *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 3, 1898.

⁸*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 8, 1898.

⁹*St. Louis Republic*, May 17, 1898.

packing houses received orders for 3,750,000 pounds of meat.¹⁰ The Red Cross Vinegar Company supplied 28,000 gallons of vinegar.¹¹ The National Biscuit Company furnished 610,000 pounds of hard bread, and other baking firms supplied 60,000 loaves of bread.¹²

Large orders were placed in St. Louis for clothing and camp equipment.¹³ The Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company received an order for \$11,000 worth of shoes.¹⁴ The St. Louis Hay and Grain Company was given a government contract for 9,000,000 pounds of hay.¹⁵ Meyer Brothers Drug Company procured an order for \$500,000 worth of drugs, and the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works also received a large order.¹⁶ McLeod and Company, timber contractors of Neosho, supplied the government with 50,000 black walnut gun stocks.¹⁷

The State in general profited most from the sale of the famous Missouri mule. As soon as it became known that the government intended to purchase a large quantity of mules, the price began to go up. At every order placed the price grew higher. It was expected that the government would need at least 10,000 mules. The Kansas City and St. Louis dealers began to form a combination by which they proposed to make the United States pay well.¹⁸ The farmers, too, held up the price.¹⁹ The combined dealers soon controlled all markets and the price of mules rose to \$103.75 per head.²⁰ At this point the government interfered, and Quartermaster Duvall intimated that no more mules would be bought in Kansas City or St. Louis. The mule combine was forced to dissolve, and thereafter the animals were bought in the open market.²¹ In all, the United States government spent

¹⁰*Sedalia Daily Capital*, May 26, 1898; *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 20, 1898; *St. Louis Republic*, May 19, 1898, May 21, 1898.

¹¹*St. Louis Republic*, May 17, 1898.

¹²*Ibid.*, May 17, 1898.

¹³*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 1, 1898; *St. Louis Republic*, May 14, 1898.

¹⁴*St. Louis Republic*, July 7, 1898.

¹⁵*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 13, 1898.

¹⁶*Ibid.*, August 14, 1898.

¹⁷*Kansas City Times*, April 19, 1898.

¹⁸*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, April 19, 1898.

¹⁹*St. Louis Republic*, May 4, 1898.

²⁰*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, April 26, 1898; *Kansas City Times*, April 19, 1898.

²¹*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, April 26, 1898.

\$530,559 in Missouri for mules and horses.²² The sums of money spent by the government in the State had a perceptible effect on business of all types, and Missouri experienced a noticeable business boom caused directly by the war. The general return of prosperity and good crops hastened the process, and by the end of the war the depression of the nineties was practically over.

The Spanish American War entirely upset political conditions within the State. New issues arose out of the conflict, which completely overshadowed the old party policies. The victories of the American forces redounded to the credit and popularity of the Republican party. The return of prosperity in the State further strengthened the Republican cause. Following the lead of the national party, the Democrats of Missouri attempted to discredit the Republicans by criticism of the conduct of the war. The failure of Missouri troops to get to the front was blamed upon the Republican federal administration. The Democrats charged that Secretary of War Alger and President McKinley were determined to give no troops an opportunity unless they came from Republican or doubtful states,²³ not only to gain the good will of these states, but also to give the credit of winning the war to the sections where the strength of the Republican party lay.²⁴

Criticism of conditions in the national camps rested upon firmer ground and was good politics. The situation was undeniably bad, as has already been described. Governor Stephens publicly expressed his indignation over the treatment of the troops. He placed the blame for the condition of the Missouri soldiers entirely upon the federal government. He ordered Adjutant General Bell to investigate conditions in the camps and to request the War Department to improve the situation or change the location of the camps.²⁵ After the armistice was proclaimed, increasing reports of illness among the soldiers prompted Adjutant General Bell and Governor Stephens to telegraph the War Department for permission to

²²*St. Louis Republic*, May 14, 1898.

²³*Salem Monitor*, July 22, 1898.

²⁴*St. Louis Republic*, July 21, 1898.

²⁵*Ibid.*, May 27, 1898.

take home the sick Missouri soldiers. This request was granted, and with a great show of solicitation, 180 men were brought back to Missouri for medical attention.²⁶ Governor Stephens, in a speech to the troops after their return to the State, insinuated that the Republican administration was to blame for conditions. He praised the men for their forbearance: "We know of the silent but fierce battle in which you have been engaged with neglect, filth, incompetency, corruption, and disease."²⁷ The Democratic administration in the State further tried to strengthen its case by claiming credit for the economical manner in which mobilization had been effected.

The Republicans criticized the Democratic State administration. "There were no party issues in the war," said the *Salem Monitor*, "but several of them will be found in the administration's conduct." Two policies of the Governor were attacked: his program of economy and his military appointments. Stephens' policy of economy furnished excellent campaign material. The charge was made that much dissatisfaction had resulted from it. The troops of other states were equipped and rushed to the places of rendezvous, while Missouri was telegraphing to Washington for supplies. The delay, it was asserted, disheartened the men, and the lack of equipment caused discouragement and disgust.²⁸ The men were without uniforms, were ragged and barefoot, and were a disgrace to the State. This was claimed, by the Republicans, to be directly traceable to the Governor's policy.²⁹ Not more than twenty-five cents a day per man was expended on those sent to the front.³⁰ None of the Missouri troops received a cent of pay from the State, and the soldiers did not have money for comforts or even for stamps and paper until pay was received from the United States government.³¹ The Republicans lost no opportunity to criticize the shabby treatment of the Missouri soldiers by the State and to increase the

²⁶Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898, p. 35.

²⁷Jefferson City Daily Tribune, September 7, 1898.

²⁸Kansas City Times, April 29, 1898.

²⁹St. Louis Republic, August 15, 1898; Kansas City Times, June 5, 1898.

³⁰Sedalia Daily Capital, January 20, 1899.

³¹The Mirror, June 16, 1898.

dissatisfaction with the governor by bringing the matter to the attention of the public. The Republican state platform of 1898 referred to it:

We call attention to the fact that the parsimonious treatment of the National Guard of this state by the Democratic Legislature has brought shame upon the State of Missouri, leaving our brave volunteer soldiers without supplies and dependent on charity to keep them from starving before being mustered into United States service.³²

The course followed by Governor Stephens with respect to military appointments caused even more criticism than the policy of economy. Every politician had at once recognized the excellent opportunity for Stephens to enhance his political plans. The overwhelming number of applications for commissions would have made the selection of men difficult for any state executive. The scramble for office created a bitterness and antagonism among the aspirants for which Stephens was not entirely to blame. A Springfield paper humorously remarked that the Governor and Adjutant General Bell were having more trouble over the war than Sampson and Dewey.³³ Political favoritism, however, did play a large part in the selection of officers. It was expected that the Governor would use his appointing power to strengthen his position, but he did it somewhat too openly and not very wisely. He frequently selected men who, while politicians, were not influential enough to give him material aid. He had a strong tendency to favor relatives,³⁴ and allowed personal enmity to get the better of him. The latter trait caused him to commit a number of political blunders. It was asserted that he refused to grant a commission to a kinsman of ex-Governor Stone, simply because of the relationship.³⁵ Since Stone was one of the most influential Democrats in the State, this refusal hardly seemed wise. Stephens declined to accept the offer of Colonel Vincent Marmaduke to lead a regiment. Marmaduke, an ex-Confederate officer, represented the old-line Democrats in Mis-

³²*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 24, 1898.

³³*Salem Monitor*, June 9, 1898.

³⁴*The Mirror*, August 4, 1898; *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, September 24, 1898.

³⁵*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, September 24, 1898.

souri, and was very influential in the southern part of the State.³⁶ These political blunders antagonized many of his own party, and caustic criticism of the Governor was freely indulged in even among his previous supporters. The appointment of officers in the Fifth and Sixth Regiments created much bitterness; but since the Governor acted within his legal rights no immediate trouble arose, although he lost in popularity and prestige.

The chief cause of dissension was the appointment of battalion adjutants. These were officers not commonly appointed in the Missouri militia, and not used at all in the United States army. The office was not thought of until after the first four regiments had left the State, and was very obviously resurrected to furnish places for political supporters. Sometime later the battalion adjutants were sent down to these regiments. They were accepted by all but the First. Colonel Batdorf and Lieutenant Colonel Cavender believed that all positions should be filled by promotion. They also felt that the regiment was a part of the United States army and no longer under control of the Governor. The battalion adjutants were consequently refused recognition by them.³⁷ Stephens resented this interference and retaliated by refusing to sign the commissions of Batdorf, Cavender, and Adjutant Webster. The quarrel aroused considerable feeling. The men of the regiment were bitter against Stephens, for they felt that appointment by the Governor eliminated their chances of promotion.³⁸ The Republican papers of Missouri, especially in Kansas City and St. Louis, upheld Batdorf and berated the Governor for withholding the commissions. The dispute was finally taken to Washington, and on July 28, Adjutant General Corbin sent a telegram to Chickamauga upholding Colonel Batdorf.³⁹

Stephens persisted in his efforts to punish the men who had thwarted him. He continued to withhold their commissions. He also withheld the commission of Captain O'Brien

³⁶*Sedalia Daily Capital*, June 25, 1898.

³⁷*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, June 12, 1898; *Kansas City Times*, June 18, 1898.

³⁸*Kansas City Times*, June 2, 1898; Charles Seaman, statement to the author, March, 1934.

³⁹*St. Louis Republic*, July 29, 1898.

of the Fifth Regiment. Friends of these men and Republicans in general were extremely indignant. Moreover, it was charged that the petty antagonism of the Governor was seriously injuring the Missouri troops. It was intimated that a politician was expected to favor his friends, but that Stephens' attitude was jeopardizing the discipline and spirit of the nation's army.⁴⁰ To make matters worse, the appointees of the Governor were incompetent. They knew nothing of military tactics or the proper care of the men, and the result was poor conditions among the Missouri troops.⁴¹ Many Missourians were ashamed of the scandal which resulted. The failure to commission the officers properly was held to be one reason why Missouri troops were not sent to the front.⁴² Three different times disputes over commissions had to be decided by the War Department. The position of Colonel Batdorf, Lieutenant Colonel Cavender, Adjutant Webster, and Captain O'Brien was made clear by a decision that officers mustered into the United States service could not be removed by the Governor.⁴³ This interference in military affairs and the mixing of politics with military appointments antagonized many Missourians and injured the Governor politically, even with his own party. There was more criticism from Democratic papers than there was from Republican journals.⁴⁴ "Governor Stephens," declared a prominent Democrat, "is doing more to ruin the Democratic party in Missouri than the Republicans have done in ten years. This disgraceful scandal about commissions in the Missouri Volunteer regiments has done more to harm the party than has been done from unwise legislation by the Democratic State Legislature."⁴⁵

State elections were to take place in the fall of 1898. The war had raised new political issues and had antiquated many old ones. The question of territorial expansion was forced upon both parties. The Republicans enthusiastically adopted a frankly imperialistic attitude, but the Democrats

⁴⁰*The Mirror*, August 4, 1898.

⁴¹*Ibid.*

⁴²*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 7, 1898.

⁴³*Ibid.*, August 20, 1898.

⁴⁴*Ibid.*, September 24, 1898.

⁴⁵*Ibid.*, August 7, 1898.

were in a quandary. The war had eliminated some of the Democratic policies and had created confusion in their ranks. The party was opposed to expansion as unconstitutional and unwise, but the success of the war had resulted in the acceptance of expansion by the public in general.⁴⁶ The party was threatened with annihilation unless new policies could be found. The Republicans were jubilant. The success of the war, together with the criticisms of the State administration and the confusion of the Democratic party as to policies, made them certain of dealing their opponents a heavy blow.⁴⁷

The Democrats were divided. Bland and Champ Clark opposed territorial expansion. Other leaders in the State felt that the party must make some concession. Ex-Governor Stone took active steps toward a solution of the difficulty. He made several trips to New York, where he conferred with Tammany leaders.⁴⁸ He and Sam Cook, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, then declared for a policy of limited expansion. He was at once joined by the more progressive element of the Democrats. This attitude created a split in the party in Missouri. Stephens took his stand against expansion.⁴⁹ The Governor had earlier antagonized both Stone and Cook, and he now found himself in a predicament. It was likely that his administration would not be indorsed by the convention if Stone could control that body. Stephens' strength in the party had been weakened by his appointment of political misfits to office and by his interference in military appointments. A number of Democratic senators were very unfriendly to the Stephens administration, some being openly out for revenge on account of his military appointments.⁵⁰ Criticism of the Governor later became so frequent in the Missouri Assembly that the House passed a resolution requesting that no more criticism of the executive be indulged in by any member of the House.⁵¹ The fight between the Steph-

⁴⁶Rowe, L. S., "The Influence of the War on Our Public Life," in *The Forum*, Vol. XXVII, p. 58.

⁴⁷*The Mirror*, October 13, 1898.

⁴⁸*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 8, 1898.

⁴⁹*Ibid.*

⁵⁰*Sedalia Daily Capital*, December 31, 1898.

⁵¹*House Journal*, 40th General Assembly, 1899, p. 999.

ens and anti-Stephens factions for the control of the legislature was one of the bitterest ever waged in the State.⁵²

Stephens had committed further blunders which weakened his control. He had antagonized the Irish wing of the party⁵³ and had also, by his complete disregard of the German citizens and his constant refusal to accept their services in the war, alienated that element.⁵⁴ He had angered the old-line Democrats by his treatment of Colonel Marmaduke. As the time for the State convention drew near, it became evident that Stone and his adherents would control it.⁵⁵ It was obvious that if he wished indorsement by the convention, Stephens would have to make overtures to Stone and Cook. A compromise was arranged through Harry Hawes by which Stephens was to support Stone's expansion policy in return for indorsement.⁵⁶ It would have been bad policy not to have given such an indorsement. Failure to do so would have cast reflection on the Democratic government of the previous two years.⁵⁷

The convention opened on August 10, 1898. Formal indorsement was given Stephens and the administration. The influence of the war was very evident in the discussion of the platform. Bland made a bitter speech against expansion. Stone answered and declared that to adopt an anti-expansion policy would result in political overthrow.⁵⁸ The platform which was adopted was a victory for Stone and a distinct rebuke to Governor Stephens.⁵⁹ It justified the war with Spain; claimed for the Democrats the credit for having brought on the war; denounced the way the war was handled; approved the annexation of Porto Rico and all Spanish territory in the western hemisphere; but opposed the acquisition of the Philippines except as a coaling station. It also declared for a larger navy and subsidies for a merchant marine.⁶⁰

⁵²*Sedalia Daily Capital*, December 30, 1898.

⁵³*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 21, 1898.

⁵⁴*Ibid.*, June 26, 1898.

⁵⁵*Ibid.*, August 20, 1898.

⁵⁶*Ibid.*, August 9, 1898.

⁵⁷*Columbia Missouri Herald*, July 1, 1898.

⁵⁸*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 11, 1898.

⁵⁹*Sedalia Daily Capital*, August 13, 1898.

⁶⁰*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 11, 1898.

The election took place on November 10. In spite of the optimism of the Republicans, the State again went Democratic. However, the split in the Democratic party which was caused by issues arising out of the war had seriously injured the party, and its strength had noticeably decreased. Its majority was less than 25,000 votes, a loss of sixty-five per cent as compared with 1896.⁶¹

⁶¹*Ibid.*, November 11, 1898.

CHAPTER VII

PEACE AND DEMOBILIZATION

Hostilities with Spain were suspended when an armistice was declared on August 12, 1898. It is not surprising that the thoughts of the volunteers at once turned homeward and that they began to speculate on possible dates of mustering out. With prospects of getting to the front practically gone, most of the volunteers had no desire for further experience in camp life. A vote was taken to ascertain the feeling of the men. The result showed that ninety out of one hundred wished to get out of service at once.¹ The officers, however, were not equally anxious, for they had no desire to give up the high salaries attached to their commissions.² Serious friction developed, which was increased by the relaxation of discipline and drill. Some of the regiments balked and would not drill at all, while others stood by and cheered the unruly men. Many desertions took place.³ The conditions in the camps were being aired in the newspapers, and a demand for the return of the men arose in the State. Criticism of the national camps meant criticism of the Republican administration, and the Missouri State officials became very solicitous for the Missouri soldiers. Governor Stephens expressed to the press his dissatisfaction with the treatment of the men, and ordered Adjutant General Bell, as has already been mentioned, to telegraph the War Department and request improvement

¹*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 22, 1898.

²*Ibid.*, August 24, 1898.

³*Sedalia Daily Capital*, September 23, 1898.

in conditions, and also to ask permission to bring the sick Missouri soldiers back to their home state.⁴ On August 22 such permission was received, and Bell made arrangements for a special train, which was to be paid for by the State.⁵ Every possible preparation was made for the comfort of the invalids. A train of Pullman sleepers and a diner were ordered. A corps of nurses and doctors was secured, and delicacies and medical supplies were provided.⁶ The dining car alone cost the State \$900.⁷ The hospital train arrived in St. Louis from Chickamauga and Camp Alger on September 29 with 180 sick soldiers on board. It was met at the station by a group of women who served the convalescents with food and gave them fans.⁸ Sixteen men who were seriously ill were taken to the city hospital; the rest were taken to their respective homes.⁹

The prevalence of sickness in the camps and the feeling of unrest among the men resulted in orders from Washington for partial demobilization. Troops were still needed in Cuba, and conditions in the Philippines were unsettled; consequently the government had to reserve some men. Orders on August 27 arranged for the mustering out of the First, Third, and Fifth Missouri Regiments. The Second, Fourth, and Sixth were to remain in service. Battery A was in Cuba. Men not wishing to be discharged could transfer to those regiments which were to remain in service.¹⁰ The disappointment of the men who were not to be mustered out was partially offset by the hope of now being sent to Cuba or to the Philippines. The First Regiment received orders to break camp on September 5. About fifteen men were detained to serve in the Hospital Unit and were sent to Anniston, Alabama, and then to Atlanta, Georgia, where they were discharged in December.¹¹ The rest of the regiment arrived at Jefferson

⁴*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 18, 1898.

⁵*Ibid.*, August 22, 1898; *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 35.

⁶*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 26, 1898.

⁷*St. Louis Republic*, August 30, 1898.

⁸*Ibid.*

⁹*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 29, 1898.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, August 27, 1898.

¹¹Walter Abling, statement to the author, March, 1934.

Barracks on September 6,¹³ where they were welcomed by the mayor of St. Louis, a committee, and a joyous crowd. A big feast was served the men. On September 29 the volunteers were entertained at the Exposition Building.¹³ On October 31 the regiment was mustered out by Lieutenant Ralph Harrison, and the history of the First as a United States unit came to an end.¹⁴ The officers were now at the mercy of the Governor. Early in 1899 the regiment was declared inefficient and was disbanded, only to be reorganized with different officers.¹⁵

On September 6 the Third Regiment was ordered back to Missouri.¹⁶ Three days later it arrived in St. Louis where the men were welcomed enthusiastically and were treated to a luncheon. The regiment then proceeded to Kansas City. A reception committee had prepared a banquet at Fairmount Park, where the troops were to encamp. Ignorant of the preparation for welcome, the men decided to stage a demonstration and parade in Kansas City. When the officers refused, the men mutinied. In order to avoid unpleasantness, consent was finally given. The parade took place along empty streets while the reception committee waited until late afternoon with the banquet.¹⁷ The regiment remained at Fairmount Park until October 18, a thirty-day furlough being granted to all those who desired it.¹⁸ The Fifth was also stationed at Fairmount Park, and friction developed between the two regiments. The officers could not agree on which colonel should be in command; nor could they decide on a name for the camp. To end the disputes, two separate camps were created.¹⁹ Cold weather came on, and since there was no permanent shelter at the Park, the men were removed to Kansas City. There the regiment, consisting of 47 officers and 1,237 men, was mustered out on November 7 by Lieu-

¹³Muster Out Rolls of the First Regiment (MSS., Adjutant General's Office, Jefferson City).

¹⁴*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, September 30, 1898.

¹⁵*Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 126.

¹⁶*Ibid.*, 1899-1900, p. 14.

¹⁷*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 601.

¹⁸*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, September 10, 1898.

¹⁹*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 601.

²⁰*Kansas City Times*, September 10, 1898.

tenant William F. Flynn.²⁰ The regiment had lost thirteen men from disease and seven by desertion.²¹

Battery A was ordered to New York on September 7. On arrival in the United States it was sent directly to St. Louis, arriving there on September 17.²² A crowd of ten thousand or more enthusiastic people turned out to meet the only Missouri troops which, so far, had gone to the front.²³ On September 24 a big celebration took place, a banquet being tendered the Battery in the Exposition Building. After a furlough of sixty days, the Battery was mustered out on November 30, 1898.²⁴ Captain Rumbold and twenty others enlisted in the United States Volunteer Infantry and were sent to the Philippines, where Rumbold gained distinction for gallantry and efficient service.²⁵

The Fifth Regiment, with Milton Moore once more in command, was ordered home on September 6. Two days later the men were welcomed in St. Louis by a reception committee of women who furnished lunch.²⁶ The regiment then resumed its journey. At Jefferson City, Major Julian, without permission from Colonel Moore, delayed his section of the train and paraded in the streets with his command in order to please the Governor. Colonel Moore was incensed at this violation of orders, but decided not to court-martial Julian on the eve of mustering out.²⁷ The men wished to parade on entering Kansas City, but this request was refused, and Moore took his troops at once to Fairmount Park.²⁸ Here, as was previously mentioned, unpleasantness arose between the Third and Fifth Regiments. The men were given a thirty-day furlough. Some companies went to their home towns in a body, where their friends welcomed them enthusiastically.

²⁰Muster Out Rolls of the Third Regiment (MSS., Adjutant General's Office, Jefferson City).

²¹*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 601.

²²*Ibid.*, p. 602.

²³Porter, "A History of Battery 'A' of St. Louis," in *Missouri Historical Society Collections*, Vol. II, No. 4 (March, 1905), p. 44.

²⁴*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 602.

²⁵Porter, "A History of Battery 'A' of St. Louis," in *Missouri Historical Society Collections*, Vol. II, No. 4 (March, 1905), p. 46.

²⁶*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, September 8, 1898.

²⁷*Ibid.*, September 10; *Kansas City Times*, September 9, 1898.

²⁸*Kansas City Times*, September 8, 1898.

The regiment was mustered out of federal service at Kansas City on November 9, having lost sixteen men from disease and seventeen by desertion.²⁹ The organization was then disbanded, since its purpose had been accomplished, and it was not needed for State service.³⁰

At the cessation of hostilities the Second and Fourth Regiments were kept in service. The Second was sent to Camp Hamilton at Lexington, Kentucky, where it became a part of the Second Brigade of the Second Army Corps.³¹ The Fourth remained at Camp Meade for a while, where it took part in the Peace Jubilee celebration in Philadelphia, October 27.³² On November 16, 1898, the regiment was sent to Camp Weatherall, Greenville, South Carolina.³³

Dissatisfaction with the retention of the Second and Fourth Regiments led to the passage of a resolution in the Missouri General Assembly on January 24, 1899, urging the War Department to discharge the soldiers as fast as possible, so that they could return to their homes and work.³⁴ Senator Cockrell introduced a resolution into the United States Senate stating that the purpose for which the troops had been recruited no longer existed and that they should now be allowed to go home.³⁵ In the course of a speech on the resolution, Cockrell said that while soldiers were allowed to ask for discharge, the officers discouraged these applications and even refused to forward them, so that the troops would remain in service longer and the officers would thus continue to draw their pay.³⁶ In spite of these protests the men were retained until after the peace treaty was ratified. The Fourth Regiment was finally mustered out at Camp Weatherall on February 10, 1899, having lost one officer and twenty-three enlisted men from disease and thirty-three by desertion.³⁷ Relatives and friends of the regiment had planned a big celebration

²⁹*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 602.

³⁰*Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 351.

³¹*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 601.

³²*Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, 1897-1898*, p. 132.

³³*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 601.

³⁴*House Journal*, 40th General Assembly, 1899, p. 10.

³⁵*Cong. Record*, 55th Cong., 3rd Sess., p. 210.

³⁶*Ibid.*

³⁷*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 601.

and were disappointed that the men were not mustered out at home. The companies straggled back, and as most of them had returned by February 15, a welcoming banquet was given in the Odd Fellows Auditorium in St. Joseph.³⁸ Several of the men joined the regular United States troops and later saw service in the Philippines.³⁹

After several weeks of waiting, the Second Regiment was mustered out on March 3, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,060 enlisted men. It had lost sixteen men from disease, two by accident, and forty-four by desertion.⁴⁰ On the trip homeward, the train bearing a large portion of the regiment was wrecked and seventeen Missouri boys were injured.⁴¹ A banquet was planned for the regiment at St. Louis, but since many of the men had scattered, the plan was not feasible. However, small souvenirs were presented to all those who could be reached.⁴² From St. Louis the men returned to their homes and resumed their places in private life.

The Sixth Regiment remained in service longer than any Missouri regiment. It was mustered out at Savannah on May 10, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,027 enlisted men.⁴³ On being mustered out, the regiment presented Colonel Hardeman with a saber as a token of esteem.⁴⁴ A committee in St. Louis tried to plan some sort of reception, but finally decided that since the men had scattered it would be best to present each soldier with a medal. The majority of the men arrived in St. Louis on May 14, 1899, and were met by a crowd and given an ovation.⁴⁵

With the demobilization of the Sixth Regiment, the direct activity of the State in the Spanish American War was ended. Missouri had furnished 8,083 men. Of these, 107 had died of disease, 6 from accidents and 2 had drowned. One hundred

³⁸St. Joseph Gazette, February 14, 1899.

³⁹Roof, A. G., *Past and Present of Livingston County, Missouri* (Chicago, 1913), Vol. I, p. 105.

⁴⁰*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 601.

⁴¹*Sedalia Daily Capital*, March 4, 1899.

⁴²St. Louis Globe-Democrat, March 4, 1899.

⁴³*Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain*, p. 601.

⁴⁴Douglass, Robert S., *History of Southeast Missouri* (Chicago, 1912), Vol. I, p. 370.

⁴⁵St. Louis Globe-Democrat, May 13, 1899.

and thirty-five had deserted. Three men had been court-martialed. The State had provided 327 commissioned officers. One of them was promoted to an office in the United States army, and three had died of disease. Only four states had sent a greater number of men: New York, Illinois, Ohio, and North Dakota.⁴⁶ Including those men who had volunteered in the regular service, the total for Missouri would be approximately 11,600. St. Louis furnished about 4,822 in all.⁴⁷ Kansas City had sent about 2,000 men, and both that city and Columbia claimed to have sent the largest number of volunteers for any city of its size in Missouri.⁴⁸ The State University boasted of having sent a larger percentage of students than any other college or university in the United States. The institution sent one-sixth of its entire enrollment into the field.⁴⁹ In January, 1899, the Missouri Assembly passed a resolution publicly commending the volunteers for their patriotism and bravery.⁵⁰ Once more the State settled down to the pursuits of peace.

In the meantime public interest had been occupied with consideration of the treaty of peace. The possible acquisition of the Philippines through the treaty brought up the subject of territorial expansion. The two political parties took opposite sides, as was previously related.⁵¹ Moreover, the leaders of the Democratic party were divided on the subject. This split in the party was reflected in the General Assembly. Representatives Whitecotton, Hamilton, and Cardwell introduced a resolution instructing the Missouri senators to vote against expansion and the treaty.⁵² Representatives Tubbs and Aydelote suggested resolutions favoring ratification of the treaty.⁵³ Because of these differences of opinion, the House came to no conclusion on the matter. On January 26, 1899,

⁴⁶Heltman, Francis B., *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army* (Washington, 1903), Vol. II, pp. 287-288.

⁴⁷*St. Louis Republic*, July 8, 1898.

⁴⁸*Kansas City Times*, June 29, 1899; *Columbia Missouri Herald*, May 20, 1899.

⁴⁹*Columbia Missouri Herald*, July 8, August 5, 1898.

⁵⁰*House Journal*, 40th General Assembly, 1899, p. 42.

⁵¹The subject is treated in Chapter VI.

⁵²*Senate Journal*, 40th General Assembly, 1899, pp. 30, 268.

⁵³*House Journal*, 40th General Assembly, 1899, pp. 76, 229.

the State senate passed a resolution requesting the United States senators from Missouri to vote for ratification.⁵⁴

Every Missouri Democrat in the United States Congress opposed territorial expansion. Representatives Bland, Cooney, Dockery, Clark, Vandiver, and DeArmond all regarded the annexation of the Philippines as a hazardous and unwise step and all made frequent speeches in opposition.⁵⁵ The Republican representatives, Joy, Pearce, and Barthold, actively favored annexation. There was a struggle in the Senate over ratification. The treaty was read the first time on January 4, 1899, and was ordered printed on January 13.⁵⁶ Debate over it continued until February 6. Senators Vest and Cockrell were both firmly opposed to annexation.⁵⁷ As early as December 6, 1898, Senator Vest had introduced a resolution declaring: "Under the Constitution of the United States, no power is given to the federal government to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies."⁵⁸ In his speeches, Vest further declared that the policy to keep the Philippines was one of eternal war and that no foreign people on earth were worth the life of one American boy. He asserted further that no government had a right to impose its authority over a people who were opposed.⁵⁹ For a short while it looked as if the treaty would not be ratified. At length Bryan went to Washington and advised his followers to vote for ratification in order to end the war.⁶⁰ The vote was 57 to 27 in favor of ratification.⁶¹ Judging from the comments of the press, both Vest and Cockrell voted against the treaty.⁶² Mr. Vest in a speech summed up the feeling of

⁵⁴*Senate Journal*, 40th General Assembly, 1899, p. 73.

⁵⁵*St. Louis Republic*, July 3, 1898; *Columbia Missouri Herald*, August 5, 1898.

⁵⁶*Senate Documents*, 55th Cong., 3rd Sess., No. 62, p. 1.

⁵⁷*Cong. Record*, 55th Cong., 3rd Sess., p. 1488.

⁵⁸Latané, *America as a World Power*, p. 75.

⁵⁹*Cong. Record*, 55th Cong., 3rd Sess., p. 96.

⁶⁰Latané, *America as a World Power*, p. 77.

⁶¹*Ibid.*

⁶²The exact vote is recorded only in secret journals of the United States Senate, which were not accessible to the author.

Missouri: "We anti-expansionists are licked and we'd better make the best of it. The Philippines are ours and we will hold them. . . . Gentlemen, we are expanded, and we'll remain expanded in spite of hades."⁶³

⁶³Quoted in *House Journal*, 40th General Assembly, 1899, pp. 290-291.

CHAPTER VIII

THE AFTERMATH OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

Economic, political, and social conditions in Missouri were affected by the war. When the Republicans claimed that prosperity had arrived, they made no groundless boast. The *Mirror* claimed that war had cleared the atmosphere and had blown away depression dampness.¹ The tremendous government purchases in the States had given business an impetus which continued after the war. The returning soldiers were absorbed into the business life of the State with but little difficulty. Some found positions at once; others had to wait for several months; few had to wait much longer for work.² Business men were loath to give up the troops at Jefferson Barracks. On August 12, a petition was signed by the Merchant's Exchange and the Business Men's League, and was sent to Congress. It urged the government to keep five or ten thousand men at Jefferson Barracks. It further stated that such a force stationed there would be very gratifying to the citizens of St. Louis.³

The press contained numerous articles on the opportunities in Cuba, and business men of Missouri prepared to take advantage of them. St. Louis expected to have an important share of the business with Cuba because of the position of the city on the Mississippi river, which furnished a waterway to the Gulf. Many manufactured articles important to Cuba were made in St. Louis, and it was felt that the island

¹*The Mirror*, August 25, 1898.

²Charles Seaman, statement to the author, March, 1934; C. W. Holtecamp, statement to the author, March, 1934; James Castanie, statement to the author, February, 1934.

³*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 12, 1898.

would be a valuable market for the disposal of these products. Before the war was over, various firms began sending salesmen to Cuba and Porto Rico. The William D. Orthwein Company, a prominent milling firm, began negotiations with various Cuban ports preparatory to opening trade relations.⁴ Salesmen for tobacco firms, packing houses, breweries, carriage works, sugar machinery manufacturers, chemical works, shoe companies, and drug companies were sent to Cuba.⁵ A group of capitalists in St. Louis became interested in a scheme to invest in Havana street railways. An engineer was sent to Havana to make preliminary investigations.⁶ Two large drug houses, several tobacco firms, and a hardware firm decided to establish branches in Cuba and Porto Rico.⁷ Salesmen sent to Cuba reported a demand for pumps, sewer-pipe, leather goods, and coal, all products which Missouri could furnish.⁸ It was anticipated that St. Louis would become a distributing center for fruits, coffee, sugar, chocolate, tobacco, and vanilla from Cuba. A headline in one Missouri newspaper prophesied: "Millions in it for us;" and the prophecy seemed to have good chances of being fulfilled.

The war had played a large part in the politics of the State. The split created over the policy of territorial expansion continued. Between 1872 and 1901 the State had been dominated by a group of Democratic leaders known as the Old Guard.⁹ By 1900 the power of this group had been seriously impaired. The election of 1898 showed that the Democrats had lost sixty-five per cent of the majority which they had had in 1896.¹⁰ The Democratic vote in 1898 was only fifty-one per cent of the total votes cast.¹¹ The balance was getting uncomfortably close. The Populist party was practically eliminated in Missouri in the election of 1898.¹²

⁴*St. Louis Republic*, August 21, 1898.

⁵*Ibid.*; *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 14, 1898.

⁶*St. Louis Republic*, August 25, 1898.

⁷*Ibid.*, August 16, 1898.

⁸*Ibid.*, August 21, 1898.

⁹McClure, C. H., "A Century of Missouri Politics," in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (January, 1921), p. 335.

¹⁰*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, November 11, 1898.

¹¹Harvey, Charles M., "Missouri," in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. LXXXVI (July, 1900), p. 86.

¹²*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, November 11, 1898.

The campaign of 1900 was also waged on issues growing out of the Spanish American War and revealed a greater weakness in the Democratic party in Missouri. Bryan received a plurality of 37,830 votes, which was a comfortable margin; but four years earlier his plurality had been over 58,000. The Republican votes had increased by 14,000, and Bryan's had decreased by about 12,000.¹³ The vote for governor showed similar results. Dockery's total was a thousand less than Stephens' had been in 1896, but Flory, the Republican candidate in 1900, had secured 10,000 more votes than the Republican candidate in 1896.¹⁴ "The question mark of Democratic weakness was beginning to straighten itself out into an emphatic exclamation point."¹⁵ These elections clearly demonstrated that a political transformation was taking place. The gradually increasing strength of the Republican party and the corresponding weakening of the Democratic party had made Missouri a doubtful state by 1900. The hold of the Old Guard had been broken. This transformation had begun partly as a result of the Spanish American War. Although the Democratic party had been weakened within the State, Missouri gained in prestige within the ranks of the National Democratic party. The State was one of the first Democratic states to declare for expansion and so to create new policies for the party. It was the only state of the Solid South to adopt the new policy. Ex-Governor Stone's "unterrified Democracy" helped bring Democratic politicians to some kind of a decision.¹⁶ Missouri consequently became the leader of the minority in the House of Representatives for several years.¹⁷

A minor result of the war was better support of the Missouri National Guard. Legislators determined that the State should never again be caught in the humiliating position

¹³Williams, Walter and Shoemaker, Floyd C., *Missouri, Mother of the West* (Chicago, 1930), Vol. II, p. 442.

¹⁴*Ibid.*

¹⁵*Ibid.*

¹⁶*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, November 16, 1898.

¹⁷*Ibid.*

which had existed at the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, and henceforth adopted a more generous policy.¹⁸

Another important result of the Spanish American War in Missouri was the noticeable effect on the feeling between the Confederate and Union sympathizers. For years after the Civil War the bitterness between Northern and Southern sympathizers had persisted in the State. This sectional feeling was still strong in 1898. The war with Spain furnished an issue which both sides could support and with which both factions were genuinely sympathetic.¹⁹ A bond of sympathy was established that years of peace could not have engendered. The *St. Louis Republic* enthusiastically declared: "This war has wiped out sectionalism. Sectionalism is dead forever. The Mason and Dixon line has been removed."²⁰ This was, perhaps, too radical a statement; yet the fact remains that the cementing of ties of friendship and loyalty between the citizens of Northern and Southern sympathies in Missouri was one of the greatest gains of the Spanish American War.²¹

¹⁸*Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*, Vol. VIII, p. 311.

¹⁹Williams and Shoemaker, *Missouri, Mother of the West*, Vol. II, p. 440.

²⁰*St. Louis Republic*, May 15, 1898.

²¹Williams and Shoemaker, *Missouri, Mother of the West*, Vol. II, p. 441.

(The End.)

MISSOURIANA

Plagues of the Past
The Mobbing of Lovejoy at St. Charles
"The 'Bar'l' and the 'Boom'"
Early Missouri-Made Locomotives
Do You Know or Don't You?
Topics in Missouri History
Advertisements in the Pioneer Press

PLAGUES OF THE PAST

Newspaper headlines and leads in Missouri newspapers the past summer on "Devastation of Prairie State Crops Threatened by Grasshopper Hords," "Push War After the Hoppers," and "Washington, D. C., May 26: An immediate appropriation of at least one-fourth million dollars was urged. . . ." vividly recall the plagues of grasshoppers and other pests which have beset the efforts and tried the souls of pioneer Missourians. These plagues of the past, vividly described in old county histories, in letters of early settlers, in official reports and pioneer newspapers, are surprising in their variety, in their extent and in the destruction wrought. From reading these accounts, one learns that not only has Missouri been visited by an even worse scourge of grasshoppers than that of the past summer, but that the State has also been visited by plagues of mosquitoes, horse-flies, rats and squirrels.

A plague of grasshoppers, such as the recent visitation of Rocky Mountain locusts, is recorded in Missouri history as early as 1820 and 1821. In the latter year, a writer at Fort Osage records that the grasshoppers "were overrunning the whole country and literally eating it up." Yet, despite these early visitations of grasshoppers, plagues of this insect, historically, succeed plagues of other pests in Missouri. The reason is that no marked visitation of Rocky Mountain locusts, up until the grasshopper plague of the past summer, has ever extended beyond the western counties of the State, due to the increasing inability of the Rocky Mountain locust to breed as it goes farther east. This earliest grasshopper

plague in Missouri in 1820 and 1821, therefore, did little damage, since the destruction of the insects lay beyond the western line of frontier settlement. Not until 1875 was Missouri to be visited by an outstandingly destructive plague of grasshoppers.

Mosquitoes and horse-flies or "green-heads" were the first plagues to beset Missouri's first settlers in persistent and chronic forms. The first swarmed in the river bottoms and over-flowed lowlands; the latter infested the prairies. The tragic story of the first as evidenced in the scourge of malaria, cannot be retold here. But enormous swarms of mosquitoes were largely responsible for the appallingly high death rate in pioneer Missouri, which, as late as Dr. John Sappington's time, has been estimated at 21 in every 1,000 of Missouri's population; for the annual "sickly season" of the months of July, August and September; for the habitually pale and sallow countenances of many Missourians; for the removal of town sites, and even for the quitting of the country by numbers of emigrants.

Countless references to these pests are found in early diaries and journals. Bradbury, who traveled in the western part of the United States from 1809 to 1811, writes that he kept one hand constantly employed in driving away mosquitoes along certain regions of the Missouri. Prince Paul of Wuerttemberg, a number of years later, fought the mosquitoes throughout the entire length of his trip up the Missouri and was compelled because of them to abandon his exploration of the Kansas. Mosquitoes, he says, "were our strongest foe." On the Missouri river near Council Bluffs he records seeing a mosquito one inch long. So thick were mosquitoes along the Kansas that Prince Paul wrote, "we could scarcely see and recognize each other at a distance of twenty paces."

In times of flood when the Mississippi and the Missouri inundated large sections of the country, the mosquitoes spread from their habitual haunts in the river lowlands to the highlands. An interesting account of such an invasion in Missouri is that described by Gottfried Duden in his famous *Report*. In a letter dated August 6, 1826, Duden writes:

Now I can tell you something about the plague of mosquitoes. About six weeks ago, I experienced something which, judging from all my former experiences, I should have regarded as something simply impossible. Everywhere, in valleys and on highlands, there were such swarms of mosquitoes that in shady places, one could scarcely keep them from ones nose and mouth. . . . They are found over the whole earth, but in such numbers I should have expected them only in swamps and never on highlands. That their presence was quite unusual I could believe so much the more readily, since during other years I had noticed nothing whatever of such a thing

Pioneer settlers looked upon the mosquitoes, then unidentified as the deadly carriers of malaria, as evils to be philosophically endured. Duden tells how easily "the little pests" could be dispersed by "simply" building a fire before the entrance to the house. The *Jeffersonian Republican* of September 3, 1836, comments in a light vein similar to that of Duden's:

Shocking! We see it stated in some of the papers that the mosquitoes are making terrible work among the emigrants in Arkanas—killing some by inches and swallowing others whole!!

Gad-flies or horseflies were scarcely less obnoxious than mosquitoes. In the delayed settlement of Missouri prairies, the absence of wood for building material and for fence rails, the belief that the prairie lands were uncultivable, and the toughness of the prairie sod are frequently mentioned as explanatory factors. Gad-flies, horseflies, or "green-heads," though less frequently mentioned, were still another factor. These insects with their bite "like the thrust of the point of a lancet," as numerous county histories testify, were a formidable barrier to early settlers. Because of them, homeseekers not only avoided the prairies, but, when forced to travel through them, did their traveling at night. An early settler of Audrain county writes:

It may seem strange to those who know little about the early days in this county, why I chose to enter Mexico before the dawn of day . . . [i]t was to avoid the green-headed flies which at that time infested the prairies. I have seen at that early day white or gray horses come into town with blood trickling apparently from every pore, bitten by green-heads. They were the terror of the stock during the day, and night was the only time the horses could travel with comfort. In many cases most of the plowing and other work on the farms was done at night

According to a history of Vernon county, flies were known to attack horses in such numbers that they actually killed them. Whether this statement is an exaggeration or not, numerous sources testify to the sufferings of horses from these insects. The Reverend Samuel Parker, in his *Journal of an Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains* from 1835 to 1837, tells of his horse becoming so frantic from the bites of prairie flies that he was unable to control it. "I have no doubt," he says, "that a horse left alone any considerable time in this section of the country would be killed."

Judge Joseph Thorp, in an account which tells of pioneer traveling between Clay county and the Boonslick region, writes:

. . . in those days the prairie or green-head flies were so severe on our teams that we were forced to travel after night and get to some place in the timber for protection for our teams . . . a last resort . . . was to make a fire in a circle and make a smoke and keep our teams inside . . .

Because traveling at night was the only means of protection from the prairie fly, Judge Edwards of Audrain county asserts that Audrain pioneers forced to resort to this means of protection were dubbed by their neighbors the "Salt River Tigers."

An interesting statement relative to the origin of the flies is the following, taken from the history of Vernon county:

. . . One singular fact—and it is said to have been an actual fact—is reported of the existence of horse-flies. They did not make their appearance in the country until a short time before the advent of the white settlers, coming with the bee which was only a little in advance of the white men. Certain it is that Pike, who rode through the prairies here in 1806, does not speak of any trouble with the flies, and the Santa Fe traders were not annoyed by them until after passing through the line of the pioneers . . .

Gert Goebel, one of the followers of Duden, tells of a plague of squirrels. Even in ordinary times, the Missouri farmer who did not maintain a diligent guard against these industrious and destructive little animals suffered great loss of his crops. In corn ripening time, particularly, asserts Goebel, the continual popping of the guns of alert settlers on

guard against marauding squirrels were often remindful of the firing of military outposts. In times of food shortage or the approach of a severe winter, large numbers of squirrels marshalled their scattered forces and migrated. Then their numbers assumed the proportions of a vast army. Such a squirrel migration Goebel describes as follows:

They did not roam aimlessly . . . but in dense columns they pursued a beeline to their destination and allowed themselves to be deflected from their course by absolutely nothing, not even a great river as wide as the Missouri. . . . The crossing of such a stream caused the death of thousands . . . Even while swimming, many crowded under the water and drowned [and] a doubtful fate awaited them at the landing. . . . If they were driven against a solid river bank most of them landed safely . . . if they were driven toward the mouth of a tributary then thousands and thousands found an untimely grave . . . The first who reached such a dangerous place were pressed into the mud by those coming on behind, and not until in this manner a bridge of suffocated squirrels had been formed, could the rest land in safety . . .

In the spring of 1839 the settlements south of the Missouri for a great distance up and down the river were the goal of such a squirrel migration as that described above. The squirrels came in such enormous masses from across the river that the forests literally teemed with them. Settlers of Franklin county, meeting at Newport, organized competitive teams for their extermination. In one two-weeks period, the hunters delivered 4,000 squirrel scalps; finally, it being considered too time-consuming and laborious to count the scalps, they were measured by the bushel.

Concerning the large number of squirrels, Goebel writes:

It is impossible to estimate their numbers, even approximately, but it must have been enormous. Hundreds of thousands must have perished in the river, and the number we shot was infinitesimal compared with the killing by the hundreds of hunters in the entire country.

Not until the fall were the settlers suddenly rid of the squirrels. "We knew," says Goebel, "that they had come to us from the north across the river, but where they had gathered again and where they had gone, nobody could tell."

The *Jeffersonian Republican* of April 18, 1840, evidently telling of the same migration of squirrels, states that "when

the corn was laid up" and "half a crop promised, September brought myriads of squirrels" which overran the fields "like the frogs of Egypt," leaving not a single ear of corn to testify that the time of harvest had arrived.

The year 1875 is recorded in Missouri history as the "Year of the Grasshoppers." This plague was the result of an enormous invasion from the northwest in the summer of 1874 and a crop of eggs laid by the locusts in Missouri in the fall. The insects came from Kansas in immense clouds resembling a snowstorm and at times were so dense as to obscure the light of the sun. On a farm near Independence two vast armies of grasshoppers that had united went over a twenty-five or thirty foot ledge of rock in a six or seven-inch-thick sheet with a roar resembling that of a cataract of water.

Invading the western tier of counties of Missouri late in the summer, after the long continued drought and the chinch bugs had left but little food for the locusts to destroy, the grasshoppers in the fall laid their eggs so thick in some localities that they whitened the surface wherever the ground was plowed. In the spring, with the hatching of millions of eggs, the new generation of grasshoppers brought the plague with full destructive force to Missouri. No event ever before so completely prostrated the counties within which the ravages occurred.

Professor C. V. Riley, at that time Missouri's distinguished State entomologist, reported:

. . . . The greatest damage extended over a strip twenty-five miles each side of the Missouri river, from Omaha to Kansas City, and then extending south to the southwestern limit of Missouri. Early in May the reports from the locust districts of the state were very conflicting By the end of the month the non-timbered portions of the middle western counties were as bare as in winter. Here and there patches of *amarantus blitem* and a few jagged stalks of milk-weed served to relieve the monotony. An occasional out-field or low piece of prairie, would also remain green; but with these exceptions, one might travel for days by buggy and find everything eaten off, even to underbrush in the woods. The suffering was great and the people well nigh disheartened. Cattle and stock of all kinds, except cattle and poultry [the grasshoppers ate even the wool from the backs of sheep] were driven away to the more favored counties Many families left the state under the influence of temporary panic and

the unnecessary forebodings and exaggerated statements of the pessimists. Chronic loafers and idlers even made some trouble and threatened to seize the property of the well-to-do

Kansas City organized a local association for the relief of the sufferers and collected and furnished such aid as it could. In the manuscript collection of the State Historical Society are a number of letters sending or acknowledging the receipt of money for the grasshopper sufferers. The State legislature passed a law offering a reward of \$5.00 a bushel for the eggs of grasshoppers and a reward of 25c to \$1.00 a bushel for the young, depending upon the month in which the insects were caught. In October, 1876, at the invitation of Governor John S. Pillsbury of Minnesota, a conference of the executives of states and territories which had suffered most from the ravages of the locusts was held at Omaha. At this conference, which did much to bring about needed state and national legislation, C. V. Riley, as Missouri's representative, played an important part.

Farmers in the effort to save their crops, resorted to such means of extermination as follows: Miles of trenches were dug and logs dragged in them to crush the grasshoppers; fields were plowed deep to turn under the eggs; grasshoppers were collected and fed to the hogs; great fires were built in the hope that the drifting heat and smoke would save the young crops; rollers were run around the fields to crush the grasshoppers; straw was laid and millions of grasshoppers burned; finally, seeds of objectionable plants, such as the castor bean, were planted between fields of wheat and corn. A few burned their wheat fields instead of trying to harvest them. Most farmers, however, through ignorance, indifference or despair, did nothing at all.

Governor Hardin's proclamation setting apart June 3 as a day of fasting and prayer for deliverance from the grasshoppers was thought by many to have been the cause of their final disappearance. This proclamation, which was generally observed throughout the blighted districts of the State, was followed immediately by heavy rains which washed away the insects in large quantities and by a strong east wind which

blew them in clouds from the State. By the 15th, the insects were entirely gone. In July, the farmers replanted and in the fall harvested abundant crops. Some persons, speaking jestingly, declared that Governor Hardin had prayed the grasshoppers clear out of Missouri and up into Iowa. Others, including Governor Hardin, always regarded the sudden disappearance of the grasshoppers as a manifestation of Divine deliverance and an answer to prayer.

An interesting sidelight on the grasshopper plague was the advocacy by certain individuals of grasshoppers as food. These persons appealed to Biblical literature and pointed out that the Mormons, during the grasshopper plague of 1855, were said to have subsisted upon locusts. In the spring of 1875, when it appeared that Missouri farmers in the grasshopper infested area were threatened with famine, C. V. Riley gave out a statement advocating that the grasshoppers be eaten. This statement, which is reprinted by W. B. Stevens in his *Centennial History of Missouri*, is in part as follows:

Finally, in cases where, as in some parts of Kansas and Nebraska last autumn, famine stares the people in the face, why should not these insects be made use of as food? Though the question will very generally cause the reader to smile, and the idea will seem repugnant enough to the taste of most. I ask it in all seriousness . . .

I do not intend in this connection to write an essay on edible insects, though a very curious and startling one might be written on the subject; but I do wish to insist on the fact that in many parts of Asia and Africa subject to locust plagues, these insects form one of the most common articles of food. Our own Snake and Digger Indians industriously collect them and store them for future use. Deprived of wings and legs, they are esteemed a great delicacy—fried in oil or they are formed into cakes and dried in the sun; sometimes pounded into flour, with which a kind of bread is made.

Love or dislike of certain animals for food is very much a matter of habit, or fashion; for we esteem many things today which our forefathers either considered poisonous or repulsive. There is nothing very attractive about such cold-blooded animals as turtles, frogs, oysters, clams, crabs, shrimps, mussels, quahaugs, or scallops, until we have become accustomed to them. And what is there about a dish of locusts, well served up, more repulsive than a lot of shrimps; they feed on green vegetation and are more cleanly than pigs or chickens . . . In any event, it would pay . . . to roast them and preserve them as food for hogs.

Shortly after Riley gave out his statement, the *Bates County Record* of June 19, 1875, quoted from the *Warrensburg Daily News* an amusing account of an actual testing of Riley's theory.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Riley and Straight determined to test the cooked locust question, in regard to its adaptability as food for the human stomach. Getting wind of the affair, and being always in haste to indulge in free feeding, we made bold to intrude ourselves on our scientific friends. We found a bounteous table spread . . . and we helped ourselves to soup which plainly showed its locust origin, and tasted like chicken soup . . . and it was good . . . Then came batter cakes, through which locusts were well mixed. The soup banished silly prejudice and sharpened our appetite for the next lesson, and batter cakes disappeared also. Baked locusts were then tried (plain hoppers without grease or condiment), and . . . it was pronounced an excellent dish. The meal was closed with a dessert a la John the Baptist—baked locust and honey,—and, if we know anything, we can testify that distinguished Scripture character must have thrived on his rude diet in the wilderness of Judea.

The total loss from the locusts in Missouri was estimated by Riley at more than \$15,000,000.

Finally, the *History of Linn County* (1882), tells of a plague of rats which invaded north Missouri shortly after the plague of grasshoppers:

Some five years ago north Missouri was infested with an army of rats. They seemed to exist everywhere and were terribly destructive. The legislature in the winter of 1876 and 1877 authorized the counties which were overrun with them to pay five cents per head when presented to the number of fifty and upwards. This worked to a charm, some counties paying out from \$1,500 to \$2,000 each and it exterminated the rats. When the hunter couldn't find them in his own county he would drop over the line and secure a haul in an adjoining county where a bounty was offered. When it got that far along and came to the ears of the county court, the bounty act was promptly repealed. But the small boy was flush that whole year with circus money, or for any other kind of show that happened in his neighborhood.

During the same plague, according to a Lafayette county history, a petition was presented by the citizens to the county court requesting the appointment of a time for the people to make a special and united effort for the extermination of the rats. The court appointed December 27, 28 and 29. "It will never be known," states the history, "how many thousands of rats went to hades in those days."

These are by no means all the plagues of the past which have visited Missouri, but their number and variety are representative.

THE MOBBOING OF LOVEJOY AT ST. CHARLES

The events leading up to the mobbing at St. Louis, late on the evening of July 21, 1836, of the office of Elijah P. Lovejoy's anti-slavery newspaper, the *Observer*, and the destruction of his type and printing material, part of which was thrown into the Mississippi river, are part of the better known facts of Lovejoy's career in Missouri. This demonstration against Lovejoy in St. Louis is commonly considered the prelude, not only to the great abolitionist's forced removal to Illinois, but also to his death, which occurred approximately one year later, at the hands of another infuriated mob at Alton. That the "martyr abolitionist" returned to Missouri after the demonstration against him at St. Louis and that he was again mobbed, this time at St. Charles, scarcely one month prior to his death in Illinois on the night of November 7, 1837, is a fact not generally known to Missourians. This St. Charles demonstration against Lovejoy, though relatively unknown, was scarcely less violent than the one which lead to his death at Alton.

The story of the St. Charles mobbing is recorded by Lovejoy in a letter which he wrote to his brother, Leavitt, from Alton on October 3, 1837, two days after the harrowing experience which was occasioned by his attempting to preach at St. Charles.

The previous Sunday, on October 1, according to Lovejoy's letter to his brother, he preached in the morning and at night for the Reverend Mr. Campbell, the Presbyterian minister in St. Charles. After the evening services were over and while he was still in the church with Mr. Campbell and Mr. Campbell's brother-in-law, Mr. Copes, a young man came into the church, passed by Lovejoy and slipped into his hand the following note:

"MR. LOVEJOY,

Be watchful as you come from the church tonight.

A FRIEND."

Lovejoy, apparently little disturbed by the incident, refused the invitation of Mr. Campbell to go home with him and proceeded instead, in company with Mr. Campbell and Mr. Copes, to the St. Charles residence of his mother-in-law where he and his young wife, whom he had married but two years previously, were staying. Mr. Campbell, who may have been disturbed by the note, went into the house with him.

About ten o'clock, while the two were talking, a knock was heard at the door below and shortly afterward, two men burst into the room, demanded Lovejoy, and started dragging him down the steps. Upon Lovejoy's offering resistance, one of the men, named Littler, began to beat Lovejoy with his fists. At this point, Mrs. Lovejoy entered the room in face of a threatening dirk, smote one of the men in the face, and flew to the assistance of her husband. With her arms about Lovejoy's neck, she challenged his assailants, telling them they would have to take her before they should have him. Her energetic interference, which was seconded by that of her mother and sister, finally induced the intruders to leave the room.

At this juncture, Lovejoy writes:

As soon as they were gone, Mrs. Lovejoy's endurance failed her, and she fainted. I carried her into another room and laid her upon the bed. So soon as she recovered from her fainting, she relapsed into hysterical fits, moaning and shrieking, and calling upon my name . . . Her situation at this time was truly alarming and distressing. To add to the perplexities of the moment, I had our sick child in my arms, taken from the floor where it had been left by its grandmother in the hurry and alarm of the first onset of the mob . . .

In this situation, the mob, armed with pistols and dirks, returned to the house. The yard (to quote Lovejoy), "was full of drunken wretches, uttering the most awful and soul-chilling oaths and imprecations, and swearing that they would have me at all hazards. I could hear the epithets, 'the infernal scoundrel, the d---d amalgamating Abolitionist, we'll have his heart out yet. . . .'" One of the leaders, a Mississippian, who appeared bent upon Lovejoy's destruction, swore to the mob that, before he died, he would have Lovejoy's blood.

But for the interference of Mr. William M. Campbell, a lawyer of St. Charles and a southerner and slaveholder who came to his assistance, Lovejoy would probably have fallen into the hands of the mob.

On the advice of friends, a note was sent by Lovejoy to the mob stating that he intended taking passage by stage out of St. Charles the next morning "at least by nine o'clock." Once again the mob dispersed to a nearby grog shop, after which it returned to the house with "augmented fury and violence."

Lovejoy, in the interim, was urged by his friends to leave, but resolutely declined. Continued entreaties, however, especially those of his wife, caused him to give in and to leave the house. It was about midnight. "Through the good hand of God upon me," writes Lovejoy, "I got away unperceived." He walked about a mile through the pitch-dark night to the residence of Major Sibley, who furnished him with a horse upon which he proceeded to the residence of another friend, Mr. S. S. Watson, four miles outside St. Charles. Here Mrs. Lovejoy joined him the next morning and the two made their escape together to Illinois.

Upon the arrival of the Lovejoys in Alton, one of the first persons whom they met in the streets was one of the two men who had first broken into the house at St. Charles. Commenting upon this event and apparently sensing that the action of the St. Louis and St. Charles mobs would probably be transferred to Alton, Lovejoy continues to his brother:

There was the more reason for fear, inasmuch as the mob in St. Charles had repeatedly declared their determination to pursue me, and to have my life, and one of them, the fellow from Mississippi, boasted that he was chasing me about and that he had assisted to destroy my press in Alton. This was the more readily believed inasmuch as it was known that individuals from St. Louis, where the Mississippian now temporarily resides, were aiding in that work. The mobbites from St. Charles also openly boasted here of their assault upon me in that place.

In writing his letter, Lovejoy said that he was by the bedside of Mrs. Lovejoy, who constantly started at every sound and whose mind was full of the horrible scenes through which

she had so lately passed. He concludes his letter with the following comment relative to the continuance of his paper:

... Whether our paper starts again will depend upon our friends, East, West, North and South. So far as depends upon me, it shall go. By the blessing of God, I will never abandon the enterprise so long as I live, and until success has crowned it. And there are those in Illinois who join me in this sentiment. And if I am to die it cannot be in a better cause.

Five weeks later, on the night of November 7, with three bullets in his breast, Lovejoy paid the penalty of martyrdom.

"THE 'BAR'L' AND THE 'BOOM' "

In the same period of American history in which Thomas Nast gave to the American people through the pages of *Harper's Weekly* his famous political cartoons, Walter B. Stevens has shown that Missouri's own Joseph B. McCullagh, known to his admirers as "Little Mack," contributed two famous political phrases that also became classics. These, the familiar expressions, "bar'l o' money" and "boom" were coined by McCullagh in connection with the national presidential campaigns of 1876 and 1880 and were born of the same lively scenes and episodes of the American political arena as were Nast's cartoons.

The earlier of the two phrases, "bar'l o' money", was coined by McCullagh to indicate the use of campaign funds to promote the Democratic nomination of S. J. Tilden for the presidency in 1876. McCullagh, in a dispatch which he sent to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* from Jefferson City, where he was attending a convention assembled to elect delegates to the approaching Democratic national convention at St. Louis, represented a member of the Jefferson City convention as saying that Tilden was bound to receive the nomination since he had a "bar'l o' money." What the delegate had actually said, according to a later explanation made by McCullagh, was that Tilden had "a bedtick full o' money." McCullagh, sensing the greater expressiveness of the word "bar'l", substituted his own word for the less expressive term of the delegate. McCullagh's phrase caught like wildfire and *Harper's Weekly* throughout the campaign, featured a cartoon depicting Tilden and a barrel with a dollar mark upon it.

The second and more famous phrase in which McCullagh used the word "boom" originated in 1880. It first appeared in the editorial columns of the *Globe-Democrat* for July 19, 1878, in which McCullagh made the statement: "the Grant movement is booming." Though others later claimed to have been the originators of "boom," the word was first put in circulation by McCullagh. McCullagh, in turn, according to his own statement, received the word from a Mississippi river pilot whom he once heard exclaim, as he surveyed the overflowed banks of the Mississippi river, "By Jove, but she's booming."

EARLY MISSOURI-MADE LOCOMOTIVES

One of the red letter days in St. Louis and Missouri history, which is interestingly described by Walter B. Stevens in his *Centennial History of Missouri*, is that of the excursion of the Pacific Railroad on July 19, 1853, which carried twelve passenger coaches with over 600 official guests from St. Louis to Franklin (now Pacific) to celebrate the completion of the railroad's first division. Besides this excursion in celebration of an outstanding event in the history of Missouri's first modern railroad, a banquet and the usual speeches marked the occasion. Luther M. Kennett, vice-president of the railroad, congratulated the excursionists, who were guests at the banquet, that the cars were of St. Louis manufacture and "drawn by a locomotive made in St. Louis." To the "enterprise and public spirit" of the firm of Palm and Robertson, makers of the locomotive, Kennett declared, the company and the citizens of St. Louis generally were indebted for an "important movement" in the city's "advancement towards wealth and prosperity."

An investigation of the firm of Palm and Robertson, which was thus signally brought to the attention of the citizens of St. Louis by Kennett, reveals that it was probably the first firm to manufacture locomotives west of the Mississippi. At the time the firm was referred to by Kennett, the pioneer firm of Palm and Robertson was but little over five years old, having erected its first building in the summer of 1848. A description of its works, which is given in the *Annual Review*

of the *Commerce of St. Louis* for the year 1853, reveals that it had an establishment of about three-fourths of an acre which was covered by substantial brick buildings. It employed, in that year, 150 men, chiefly in the building of locomotives. At the time the report of the *Annual Review of the Commerce of St. Louis* was compiled, five locomotives had been completed. Of these, the first is said to have been turned out in "July last" and the fifth "about the tenth of December."

Since the report of the *Annual Review of Commerce* was published in 1854 and covered the year 1853, it would seem conclusive that these five locomotives of Palm and Robertson were constructed in the year of the excursion of the Pacific railroad referred to above, and that the one turned out in July was the one upon which Kennett congratulated the citizens of St. Louis. The possibility is, therefore, that this locomotive was the first locomotive constructed west of the Mississippi river.

The year previous to the completion of the Pacific Railroad from St. Louis to Franklin, the road had been completed to Manchester road, a short distance outside St. Louis. On November 12, 1852, the train was run out for the first time to the end of the track. This event marked the beginning of modern railroad operation in Missouri and on that day sounded the first locomotive whistle west of the Mississippi. This first locomotive in Missouri, called the "Pacific" was of eastern manufacture and was imported to St. Louis from Massachusetts the previous August at a cost of \$9,000. It is greatly to the credit of St. Louis that, less than a year later, she was manufacturing her own locomotives.

DO YOU KNOW OR DON'T YOU?

That the Osage Indians, who once lived south of the Missouri river, were the tallest race of men in North America? Few Osage braves were under six feet, many were six feet and six inches and some were seven feet in height.

That the first official proclamation for the observance of Thanksgiving day in Missouri was not issued until October 16, 1843? Not until the enactment of a law dated March 5,

1855, did Thanksgiving day become an official holiday throughout the State. A peculiar and unexplained feature of this law was a clause stating that the act did not apply to Clinton county. Not until 1877 was Thanksgiving included in the list of public holidays in Missouri.

That buffalo trails over a century old have been located in Ralls county, Missouri, measuring 50 feet wide and five feet deep and traceable across the country for many miles? These trails, with Indian trails, formed the first roads in Missouri.

That Mark Twain is said to have been the first man to install a telephone in his private residence and that he was one of the first to use a fountain pen? Also, he was one of the first writers of distinction to use a typewriter.

That the Kansas City *Star* was the first large newspaper in the United States to be bought by its staff? In 1926 it was bought by the staff of the Kansas City *Star* for \$11,000,000—said to be the second highest price ever paid up to that time for a newspaper, the highest price being \$13,600,000 which was paid for the Chicago *Daily News*.

That the first army balloon school was established in St. Louis on April 6, 1917, by Major A. B. Lambert? But one class was graduated when the entire equipment was offered without compensation to the War Department which operated it until November, 1917. In May, 1918, the school was transferred to Camp John Wise in San Antonio, Texas.

TOPICS IN MISSOURI HISTORY

The organization of the Missouri Archaeological Society in 1934 has lent an added stimulus to the interest in Missouri archaeology and antiquities, particularly to the mysterious

earthworks of the so-called Mound Builders. Concerning the origin of this baffling race of men, opinion has been divided. Some authorities maintain that the Mound Builders were of Indian origin, possibly Osage. Others deny the theory of Indian origin and declare that the massive earthworks of the Mound Builders could not have been the work of any known tribe of Indians, but that they must have been the work of some prehistoric race of a superior civilization, such as the Aztecs, who occupied Missouri and the Mississippi valley before the coming of the Indian.

From the earliest settlement of the State, the mysterious earthworks of the Mound Builders have attracted the attention and aroused the curiosity of travelers, writers and explorers, among them, Henry M. Brackenridge, Timothy Flint, Major S. H. Long, Lewis C. Beck and Amos Stoddard. In more recent years, the Smithsonian Institution has been interested in the remains of the Mound Builders. Yet, despite the varied theories and speculations which have been advanced as to their origin, the solution of the mystery seems little nearer today than in the beginning.

The remains of this race in and near Missouri are numerous. The Cahokia mounds of Illinois, situated but a few miles from St. Louis, have been likened to the pyramids of Egypt and Mexico and are the largest artificial earthworks in the United States. The "Great Mound" of St. Louis, once the city's most historic landmark, which was leveled in 1869, caused that city for many years to be known as the "Mound City." Other and smaller mounds are widely distributed throughout the State. The number of these mounds in the State is in the thousands, but many of them, though attributed to the Mound Builders, are undoubtedly Indian mounds.

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ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE PIONEER PRESS

DOCTOR FARRAR,¹

Informs the medical gentlemen of Louisiana and Illinois and the public generally, that he has opened a

DRUG & MEDICINE STORE IN ST. LOUIS

and will be happy to execute orders directed to him--He has also for sale a variety of Spices, Paints and Stationery; all of which he will dispose of on such moderate advances, as will meet the approbation of purchasers. From the *St. Louis Missouri Gazette*, June 27, 1812.

¹Doctor Bernard Gaines Farrar has been called the "Father" of the medical profession in St. Louis. He is the first American-born physician of whom there is record to establish himself permanently west of the Mississippi river. He was born in Goochland county, Virginia, on July 4, 1785, and in 1807, after a medical education received in Kentucky and in Philadelphia, he removed to St. Louis on the advice of his brother-in-law, Judge John Coburn, territorial judge of Missouri from 1807 to 1812. What appears to have been his first professional card was published in the *Gazette* for May 16, 1809. Shortly after the appearance of the above advertisement, he formed a business partnership with Dr. David Walker, who had just come to St. Louis and with whom he remained in partnership until the latter's death in 1824. Dr. Farrar enjoyed an eminent success both as a general practitioner and as a surgeon. One of his first operations was the amputation of the leg of George Shannon, who as a youth of sixteen or seventeen accompanied Lewis and Clark upon

WOOL CARDING

THE subscriber will have a wool carding machine, in complete operation, in the town of Jackson, by the twentieth day of next month, (June) and will card wool in the best manner, at the rate of ten cents per pound. Rolls thus carded can be carried any distance without injury, and can be spun in half the time required to spin the same quantity carded by hand.—The wool must be well washed and picked, and one pound of grease furnished for every eight pounds of wool.

CLAIBORNE S. THOMAS.

From the Jackson, Missouri, *Independent Patriot*, May 26, 1821.

TRAVELLERS

And the subscribers, friends and the public in general are informed that I have opened a house of Entertainment at Fort Hempstead³ in Howard county, Missouri territory, and hope from a strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Gentlemen travellers may depend upon having the greatest attention paid to their horses, as his knowledge of that valuable animal and his being accustomed to travel give him a competent knowledge of the best mode of keeping. Mr. Wm. Noland, an honest and respectable young

their famous expedition. Shannon, while on a second expedition up the Missouri river in 1807, at a point many hundred miles up the river, was shot in the knee during a skirmish with the Blackfeet Indians. Dr. Farrar's operation upon the leg of Shannon was considered a feat of great surgical skill in consideration of the great distance which the patient had traveled and the low state to which he had been reduced by the accident. Shannon, who later became known as "Peg Leg Shannon" and as a Missouri lawyer, is said to have declared on his deathbed that he owed both his life and his honors to the skill of Dr. Farrar. During the War of 1812 Farrar served as surgeon and soldier in defending Missouri from Indian depredations. He appears to have been a man of high temper and his duel fought with Dr. James Graham in 1810 is the first recorded duel in the history of Bloody Island. It is said that following the duel his victim was advised to seek his professional advice and that Farrar not only attended him but that the two became fast friends. Farrar died in 1849.

³Fort Hempstead was one of the better known forts of the Boonslick country which formed the nucleus of pioneer settlement in Howard county. It was situated about one and one-half miles from old Franklin. As Howard county, the first county in central Missouri, was not organized until 1816 and as the sale of lots at Franklin, which was designated as the county seat in the same year, did not take place until September, this advertisement of Benjamin Estill may well be an advertisement of the first tavern in central Missouri. Estill, evidently a resident of the county and a member of the prominent Estill family, was one of the commissioners appointed by the general assembly to locate the county seat. At the time of Estill's advertisement of his "house of entertainment" there were not over 500 whites in the Boonslick region and the settlers had come out of their five forts or stockades only the previous June.

man, acquainted with the management of horfes, will, under his instruction, attend to the stable and pafure, and will have always on hand a few ftaunch horfes for fuch gentlemen as may wifh to recruit their horfes.

BENJAMIN ESTILL.

Howard co., August, 1816.

From the St. Louis *Missouri Gazette*, August 24, 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!²

Having heard that a number of Don Quixett's with their Squires, are preambulating the streets and commons of St. Louis, armed cap a pee, burning with martial fire and eager for mortal combat, I beg leave to inform them that I have prepared a convenient spot on the Illinois side of the river, eminently calculated for deciding *points of honor*. Two black gentlemen honored my field a few days ago, and I feel proud in publishing to the world, that their conduct on the occasion entitle them to the notice of all knights of the pistol.

PETER PLUGHIM.

St. Claire county, August 10.

From the St. Louis *Missouri Gazette*, August 17, 1816.

²The above satirical advertisement is commentary of the common practice of dueling which existed in Missouri in 1816. During that year, on the famous dueling ground of Bloody Island near St. Louis, occurred the well known duels between Captain Henry S. Geyer, sometimes designated as the greatest lawyer Missouri ever produced, and Captain G. H. Kennerly of St. Louis, and between Thomas Hempstead, brother of Edward Hempstead, and Joshua Barton, brother of David Barton. Public opinion looked with disfavor upon the practice of dueling as the above advertisement indicates. But despite popular disapproval and territorial legislation against it, the practice continued for many years in Missouri and was to involve a number of Missouri's most outstanding personages, including Thomas Hart Benton.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

ST. CHARLES RURAL SCHOOLS ENROLL AS MEMBERS IN
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Plans are under way for having the rural schools in St. Charles county become members of the State Historical Society and thereby receive its quarterly magazine, the *Missouri Historical Review*. Twenty-eight of the schools have enrolled as members of the Society. Through the efforts of Superintendent B. H. Jolly, St. Charles county is the third in the State to begin an intensive study of local history in its rural schools.

JUSTUS R. MOLL OBTAINS MORE NEW MEMBERS

In the July, 1936, issue of the *Missouri Historical Review*, credit was given to Justus R. Moll of Springfield for obtaining eleven new members for the Society during April and May. During the months of June, July and August, Mr. Moll added nine members. The nine new members are: Frederic Allebach, E. E. Keith, M. L. Mitchell, O. H. Moberly, F. E. Murphy, George A. S. Robertson, Andy W. Wilcox, E. L. Pigg, and Russell Burke, all of Jefferson City except Mr. Mitchell, who is a St. Louisan.

OUTSTANDING DONATIONS

Mrs. S. P. Reynolds of Caruthersville and her brother, Gideon Crews of Holland, have presented to the Society through Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Barkshire of Columbia a memorandum book kept by Thomas Hart Benton, dated August 20, 1810. The book contains Benton's court minutes on legal cases in Tennessee. Mrs. Reynolds and Mr. Crews also donated a copy of a letter of December 10, 1804, from Thomas Hart Benton to John and N. P. Hardeman of Franklin, Tennessee, and an original letter dated June 26, 1882, written by Dr. Glen O. Hardeman to Colonel T. W. B. Crews, father of Gideon Crews. It is believed that Dr. Hardeman, who gave the book and letters to his friend, Colonel Crews, came into

possession of the items through a relative who was a friend of Thomas Hart Benton. Dr. Glen O. Hardeman, the father of Glen Hardeman of Gray's Summit, was born in old Franklin in 1825. He was elected to the Missouri legislature from Franklin county in 1876. His father, John Hardeman, brother of N. P. Hardeman, came to Missouri in 1817 and established the famous Hardeman's Garden near old Franklin in Howard county. Colonel Crews' father came to Glasgow from Virginia in 1845. After graduating from colleges in the East, Colonel Crews practiced law at Marshall and during the Civil war joined the army under General Price. He later moved to Franklin county and settled on a farm near Gray's Summit, which has since become the property of the Missouri Botanical Gardens.

Mr. James W. Harlan of Geyserville, California, has presented to the Society a daybook kept by Mr. Harlan's great-grandfather, Wm. Bedell of Clark county, covering the years 1838 to 1842. The cost of food, feed, and hired help during this period are of special interest. An entry was made in 1839 covering a bill of expenses of a party given on January 1, 1839, as follows:

1 barrel flower	\$12.00
Coffee, sugar &c.	5.00
Drink	10.00
Drink	4.00
Chickens	1.00
Butter	1.50
Fidler	10.00
Horse feed victuals	25.00

\$68.50

Wm. Bedell was born in 1795 and came to Missouri from Kentucky between 1820 and 1830. He died in 1844.

Justus R. Moll of Springfield and Jefferson City has given the Society certified typewritten lists of the payrolls of six companies of militia engaged in the so-called Osage

War in 1837. The payrolls, which cover the period from October 24, to December 2, 1837, were copied from original documents in the department of the adjutant general of Missouri. The Society has also received from Mr. Moll a transcript of a report dated January 11, 1863, from Brigadier General C. B. Holland to Colonel W. D. Wood, acting adjutant general of Missouri. Mr. Moll also donated a certified copy of a list of the land owners in the Cape Girardeau District prior to August 10, 1806.

Miss Willa B. Schrader of Cleveland, Ohio, has presented to the Society a manuscript written by her father, William Henry Schrader, sometime around 1919. The paper, which was read before the Army and Navy Post of Cleveland, briefly reviews Mr. Schrader's life in north central Missouri and his military experiences in this State. Miss Schrader has also granted the Society permission to make a copy of the manuscript of the autobiography of her father, which he wrote for his family in 1912, and which contains valuable historical material.

Mr. Schrader was born in Winchester, Fairfield county, Ohio, on May 24, 1844. His parents came to Brunswick, Missouri, in 1846. In 1857 he began his apprenticeship in the printing office of the *Gazette*. He served three years in the Civil war and in August, 1868, he bought the *Maysville Republican*. Later he was appointed by Governor Charles H. Hardin an honorary member of the board of State centennial managers to represent Missouri at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. He then sold his paper and moved to Cleveland where he entered the employ of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company. He died in Cleveland on May 18, 1921.

R. R. Calkins of St. Joseph has donated to the State Historical Society, at the suggestion of Henry Krug, Jr., a bound volume of the *St. Joseph Standard* published by his father, Ripley R. Calkins. The volume covers the period from September 7, 1871, to August 28, 1873. Ripley R. Calkins

was born in Avoca, New York, on December 20, 1826, and died in St. Joseph, Missouri, on August 3, 1900. He attended the Genesee-Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, and after graduating, opened a select school at Avoca. He later attended the Polytechnic School in Troy, New York. In 1866 he came to St. Joseph, taught school for several years, and established the first public library in St. Joseph. On September 7, 1871, he established the St. Joseph *Weekly Standard*, which he published for three years.

Senator Allen McReynolds of Carthage has donated to the State Historical Society the following valuable Missouri newspapers: Bolivar *Weekly Sentinel*, ten issues for 1865 and 1866; Carthage *Daily Banner*, two issues for 1879; Carthage *Weekly Banner*, seven issues for 1868 and 1869; Carthage *Banner*, ninety-two issues for 1870-1877; Carthage *Daily Patriot*, one issue for 1879; and Carthage *Republican*, four issues for 1879.

The Society has recently received from the Honorable Ben L. Emmons of St. Charles copies of the depositions of witnesses taken on March 20, 1840, in the case of Wardlaw vs. Gaty heirs, relating to claims to certain lands in the county of St. Charles, belonging to the commons of the town of St. Charles. The depositions give descriptions of the commons, commonfields and common fence.

ALL OZARK TRI-STATE PIONEER FOLK FESTIVAL AT ROLLA

The All-Ozark Folk Festival held at Rolla on June 1 to 6, 1936, was an enjoyable and instructive event. Rolla, in its Folk Festival, possesses one of the greatest potential assets in Missouri in the field of education and entertainment. Although in its infancy, the Festival is laying a foundation which promises to popularize and preserve the traditions of the entire Ozark highlands. The simplicity, the naturalness, the poise,

and the grace of the performance were revelations to one not accustomed to meeting and being with the native inhabitants of the Ozarks.

Paintings representing Ozark scenes were placed on exhibition, as well as displays of heirlooms, handwork, old furniture, and family curios. A parade reproducing one hundred years of progress in the Ozark section was of special interest. Addresses were made by Governor Guy B. Park and other outstanding Missourians. The program featured folk plays, performances, singing and dancing, and negro folk dramatics.

The Festival received widespread publicity through newspapers and broadcasting stations. Delegates were present from Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Twenty-six cities and towns in the Ozark section participated in the Festival.

The officers of the Ozark Folk Festival Association are: President, Reverend O. V. Jackson; vice-president, Mrs. May Kennedy McCord; secretary, Mrs. S. H. Lloyd, Jr.; treasurer, Professor J. B. Butler; special advisor, Dr. H. A. Buehler; managing directors, Sam A. Leath.

SECRETARY SPEAKS ON THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Thirty-five Dent county members and friends of the State Historical Society of Missouri held a dinner in Salem on June 4, 1936, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd C. Shoemaker of Columbia. Honorable Wm. P. Elmer acted as toastmaster and praised the work of the Society in collecting and compiling accurate Missouri historical records. Mr. Shoemaker spoke on the subject "Thirty-eight Years of the State Historical Society of Missouri." He covered the work of the Society from the time plans were perfected for a central state-wide depository of Missouri's historical records up to the present time.

On June 5, Mr. Shoemaker made an address on the Society at the Tri-State All Ozark Folk Festival at Rolla, being introduced by Colonel Charles L. Woods of Rolla, a trustee of the Society.

A dinner honoring Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker was given at Carthage on June 6, 1936, by Senator and Mrs. Allen McReynolds and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sewall. Senator McReynolds

is the first vice-president of the Society and Mr. Sewall is a trustee. Twenty-five Jasper county members and friends were present. The guests of honor were introduced by Senator McReynolds in a brief talk in which he spoke of the significance of the occasion and of its purpose in acquainting local citizens with the State Historical Society, its work, and activities. Mr. Shoemaker gave a review of the history of the Society from its organization and of its work in recording the history of Missouri.

A REMINDER OF THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1811

The following, and apparently hitherto unpublished, letter to Mayor De Witt Clinton of New York City presents an interesting view of the Earthquake of 1811 in some of its various aspects. That disturbance, or series of disturbances, must have been of considerable interest to Clinton, who was not only a figure of national prominence politically, but was a well known student of natural phenomena. Perhaps it was because of this latter circumstance that Joseph Webb, a resident of New Madrid in 1812, wrote at length to Clinton, with whom he was "but partially" acquainted. However that may be, neither an earthquake in Missouri nor a war with Great Britain could make Webb forget the possible "fate" of the New York lottery tickets listed below.—Ray W. Irwin, Department of History, New York University, New York.

[Letter¹ from Webb to Clinton]

Dr. Sir

Although but partially acquainted with you I have taken the liberty to write you a few lines hoping that it will be a pleasure to you to hear from this country concerning the Earthquake which commenced on the sixteenth of Decm. 1811, and almost depopulated this part of the country.

The shock which happened on the 16th was severe, [and] although no damage was sustained by it, it frightened the inhabitants to that degree that numbers left the district of New Madrid, the shocks continuing alternately though not so violent as the first until the seventh of February, at which time after a cold turn of weather a very violent shock ensued. Some cabins near the Mississippi were sunk, others back were thrown down, the remaining inhabitants vacated their Houses and built them-

¹Original in the Columbia University Collection of De Witt Clinton MSS., "Letters to Clinton", V, 31.

selves Camps wherein they now live. The shocks are felt daily though not violent. Strangers begin to move in and the Inhabitants are returning to their plantations and repairing their Buildings. The damage sustained is not so great as represented. If the shaking should subside soon, it will not be a great check to the settling of this country as there was no damage done by it, only in the district of New Madrid, and that exists more in imagination than reality.

I have no news to write of the War, all is peace and plenty here, and we have no way of hearing news, for we have had no Eastern Mail these 4 weeks past.

Sir, after receiving this (as I have no particular acquaintance in New York to whom I can write) you will do me a singular favour if you will examine at G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office and write me the fate of the following Lottery Tickets, viz: Nos. (18.358) (2.696) (23.030) (7.699) Union College Lottery No. 2d, together with some of the latest news at the time you write, which I hope you will not delay.

I am, Sir, with esteem, your Friend,

JOSEPH WEBB.

New Madrid, 25 December, 1812.

A WIND-WAGON

The examination of titles to real estate often discloses interesting sidelights of the times. A search of the land records in Kansas City as to land near Fifty-ninth and State line reveals a conveyance of two acres of land made in 1853 by Richard Wornall and John B. Wornall to William Thomas and Allen T. Wood. The deed contained a recitation that it was made on condition that a windmill to be erected by the grantees should prove of benefit to the community. Presumably, the venture was not successful, for five years later the grantees re-conveyed the tract to John B. Wornall.

A son of this pioneer is Mr. Frank C. Wornall, who resides in Kansas City and who often charms his younger friends with stories of the earlier days in Jackson County. Inquiry made of him brought forth the information that he had not heard of the windmill referred to in the deed, but that he knew his father had at one time assisted financially an inventor of a "wind-wagon" to be propelled by sails. "And, I was told," said Mr. Wornall, "the contraption worked. In fact it worked too well, and nearly killed its operators when it got out of control, ran into a ditch and was wrecked."—Edmund M. Field, Kansas City, Missouri.

[*Editor's Note:* In the *Missouri Motor News* for 1934-35 appears a series of articles entitled "The Story of Transportation in Missouri," written by Floyd C. Shoemaker. The tenth article of this series, entitled "Some Oddities of Missouri Transportation," contains an account of the "wind wagons" and "wind ships."]

MAJOR KOCHTITZKY AND GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

In reading in the *Missouri Historical Review* of July, 1936, an account of the entertainment of Grand Duke Alexis of Russia in 1872, I am reminded of an item published in the Jefferson City paper January 17, 1891, just after my father's death.

OSCAR VON KOCHTITZKY LOYAL TO HIS NATIVE LAND.

The late Major Kochtitzky refused to meet the Grand Duke of Russia. Senator J. C. McGinnis related the following to a circle of friends yesterday:

Hon. P. J. Pauly, who came up to attend the funeral of the late Oscar von Kochtitzky related an interesting incident connected with the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to Jefferson City, some years since. Major Kochtitzky was at that time the Representative from Laclede County. An officer connected with the staff of the Grand Duke, recognized in the name von Kochtitzky one illustrious in the History of Hungary and belonging to one of the oldest of noble families of that disrupted country and he suggested to Gov. B. Gratz Brown that the Grand Duke would be pleased to meet von Kochtitzky. Gov. Brown came into the hall and approached the seat occupied by the member from Laclede, stated to him that the Grand Duke was in the executive chamber and earnestly desired to meet him there. Mr. Pauly says he sat next to Kochtitzky and heard the message and answer. He says that when the Governor had finished Kochtitzky arose, with his eyes flashing and his face flushed with anger, as he replied, "I mean no disrespect to you, sir, but I will not take the hand nor meet the scion of Russian tyranny and the destroyer of my country."

The interview lasted but a moment, was conducted in a low tone, as the House was in session and was probably not witnessed by anyone except Pauly, but it so perfectly illustrates the patriotism and nobility of the soul of Kochtitzky that it ought not to be allowed to pass into oblivion.

My father Oscar von Kochtitzky was a native of Hungary but was a descendant of an ancient Silesian-Polish family dating back to A. D. 1000, (according to Sinapius, 1570.) but lost its identity after the 30-year war in Europe.

He came to this country in 1851, an exile, after the Hungarian Revolution of 1848.—Letter dated July 24, 1936, of John S. Kochtitzky, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

CORRECTIONS

Miss Dorothy A. Neuhoﬀ of Washington University, St. Louis, has pointed out certain errors and omissions in the sketch of the late Dr. Thomas Maitland Marshall, which appeared in the July issue of the *Review* at page 461. The *History of the Western Boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, 1819-1841*, was written by Dr. Marshall alone and was not done in collaboration with Herbert E. Bolton, as is said in the sketch of Dr. Marshall. Miss Neuhoﬀ also points out that Dr. Marshall was the author of *American History*, a textbook widely used in grade and junior high schools, and of the article on "St. Louis" in the latest edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

Mr. Westley Halliburton of Carthage, Missouri, has called attention to certain errors occurring in the article by Mrs. Ruby W. Waldeck on "The Spanish American War in Missouri," which appeared in *The Missouri Historical Review* of July, 1936 (Vol. 30, No. 4). On page 381 (lines 6 and 7) it is said that the Second Regiment was stationed at Joplin and was commanded by Colonel W. K. Chaffee. This sentence should have stated that the Second Regiment had its headquarters at Carthage and was commanded by Colonel W. K. Caffee. The "Carthage Light Guards," erroneously referred to in lines 12 and 13 as having joined the Second Missouri Infantry in 1898, had been a part of the Second Infantry of the Missouri National Guard since 1890, and was not one of the new companies organized at the outbreak of the Spanish American War. The Second Regiment, when recruited to full strength, was composed of twelve companies, instead of nine, as implied in the closing sentence of the paragraph. (Mrs. Waldeck, author of the article, feels, however, that in the closing sentence of the paragraph, she has said nothing more than that by April 30, 1898, the Second Regiment had been

recruited to nine full companies. She points out that the Second Regiment was not recruited to twelve companies until after the second call for volunteers, issued on May 25, 1898).

ANNIVERSARIES

The 107th anniversary of the Fourche-au-Renault Baptist Church at Potosi and the 51st anniversary of the dedication of its present building will be celebrated on May 31, 1936. The church was organized in January, 1829, by Elder James Williams, grandfather of Congressman Clyde Williams of Hillsboro.—From the Potosi *Independent Journal*, May 28, 1936.

The 107th anniversary of the founding of the New Hope Baptist Church near Kearney will be celebrated in August, 1936. It is said to be one of the oldest churches in northwest Missouri.—From the Excelsior Springs *Daily Standard*, June 21, 1936.

The 100th anniversary of the Methodist Church at Arrow Rock was celebrated on July 5, 1936. A history of the church was read by Mrs. Frank Shepard.—From the Marshall *Democrat-News*, July 6, 1936.

The 100th anniversary of the Little Zion Baptist Church, located three miles east of Elmer, will be celebrated on July 12, 1936. It is said to be the oldest church in Macon county.—From the Macon *Chronicle-Herald*, June 22, 1936.

The 100th anniversary of the Liberty Baptist Church at Fayetteville will be celebrated from August 21 to August 30, 1936.—From the Warrensburg *Star-Journal*, August 18, 1936.

The 99th anniversary of the Rock Spring Presbyterian Church, near Holden, was observed on June 21, 1936.—From the Holden *Enterprise*, June 25, 1936, and the Holden *Progress*, June 25, 1936.

The 92nd anniversary of the founding of the Christian Church at Rock Port will be observed with commemorative services on June 14, 1936. The Rock Port church, which was the first in the county, was organized in 1844.—From the St. Joseph *News-Press*, June 14, 1936.

The 81st anniversary of the Pin Oak Creek Baptist Church at Mt. Sterling was celebrated on July 4 and 5, 1936. A history of the church was read by Professor Benjamin F. Hoffman of Columbia.—From the Hermann *Advertiser-Courier*, July 10, 1936.

A historical article entitled "Oak Grove Community to Observe 81st Anniversary of Church," by J. L. Ferguson, appears in the Warrensburg *Star-Journal*, of May 29, 1933. A photograph of Oak Grove Community Church is also shown.

The 80th anniversary of the Methodist Church at Willard will be celebrated on July 26, 1936.—From the Springfield *Sunday News and Leader*, July 26, 1936.

The 80th anniversary of the Christian Church at Troy will be celebrated on July 26, 1936.—From the Troy *Free Press*, July 24, 1936.

The 75th anniversary of the Immanuel Lutheran Church at Pilot Knob was celebrated on June 7, 1936.—From the Ironton *Iron County Register*, June 11, 1936.

The 71st anniversary of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Warrensburg was observed on August 2, 1936.—From the Warrensburg *Star-Journal*, August 4, 1936.

The 70th anniversary of the Zion Lutheran Church at Macon will be observed on August 30, 1936.—From the Macon *Chronicle-Herald*, July 16, 1936.

The 70th anniversary of the Ohio Street Methodist Church at Butler was celebrated on May 31, 1936.—From the Butler *Republican Press*, June 4, 1936, and the Butler *Bates County Press*, June 4, 1936.

The 70th anniversary of the founding of the Island City Christian Church at Stanberry was celebrated on June 14, 1936.—From the Stanberry *Headlight*, June 18, 1936.

The 68th anniversary of the Christian Church at Hematite will be observed from June 15 to June 21, 1936.—From the Crystal City *Jefferson County Press*, June 12, 1936.

The 60th anniversary of Trinity Lutheran Church at Orchard Farm will be celebrated on June 14, 1936.—From the St. Charles *Cosmos-Monitor*, June 10, 1936.

The 50th anniversary of the Christian Church at Bates City will be observed on August 2, 1936.—From the Odessa *Democrat*, July 17, 1936.

The 50th anniversary of St. John's Lutheran Church, near Westboro, will be celebrated on July 5, 1936.—From the St. Joseph *News-Press*, July 5, 1936.

The 50th anniversary of St. Benedict's Church at Clyde will be celebrated on June 18, 1936.—From the *Maryville Daily Forum*, June 15, 1936, and the *Stanberry Headlight*, June 18, 1936.

The 50th anniversary of the South Street Christian Church at Springfield will be celebrated from June 7 to 14, 1936.—From the *Springfield News and Leader*, June 7, 1936.

The 50th anniversary of the Dearborn Christian Church at St. Joseph will be celebrated with special services on June 14, 1936.—From the *St. Joseph News-Press*, June 14, 1936.

The 50th anniversary of St. Paul's Reformed Church at Kansas City will be celebrated on June 25, 1936.—From the *Kansas City Star*, June 6, 1936.

The 50th anniversary of the Ralls County Christian churches will be celebrated at Perry on August 25 and 26, 1936.—From the *Perry Enterprise*, August 20, 1936.

The University of Missouri Class of 1886 held its 50th anniversary reunion on June 2, 1936. The Class of 1896 held its 40th anniversary reunion at the same time. Governor Guy B. Park, a member of the class of 1896, gave a reception in the Executive Mansion for the twenty-two members present.

The 47th anniversary of the East Avenue Baptist Church at Springfield will be celebrated on July 26, 1936.—From the *Springfield Sunday News and Leader*, July 26, 1936.

The 46th anniversary of the consecration of Grace Episcopal Church at Carthage was commemorated on June 15, 1936.—From the *Carthage Evening Press*, June 15, 1936.

The 30th anniversary of the Maryville State Teachers College was reached on June 13, 1936. The College has had five presidents since its organization, Frank Deerwester, Homer Martien Cook, H. K. Taylor, Ira K. Richardson, and Uel W. Lamkin, who is the present head of the institution.—From the Maryville *Daily Forum*, July 13, 1936.

The 30th anniversary of the Lutheran Altenheim at St. Louis will be celebrated on June 7, 1936.—From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, June 6, 1936.

The 25th anniversary of the Teachers College of Kansas City is now being celebrated. A sketch of the growth of the College appears in the Kansas City *Star* of May 22, 1936.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

The Louis K. Juden Post of the American Legion has recently purchased the historic Fort D, a Civil war stronghold at Cape Girardeau, from Mrs. Mary Giboney Houck, widow of the late Louis Houck.—From the Cape Girardeau *Southeast Missourian*, June 9, 1936.

A bronze memorial tablet to the Revolutionary war soldiers who are buried in Jackson county is soon to be erected on one of the walls inside the Jackson county courthouse.—From the Kansas City *Star*, May 24, 1936.

A bronze memorial tablet honoring soldiers of the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812 and their daughters will be unveiled in Fayette on June 13, 1936.—From the Fayette *Democrat-Leader*, June 12, 1936.

A bronze marker, erected at the grave of Mrs. Rebecca Rainey King, was unveiled on May 31, 1936, at the Daily

cemetery under the auspices of the St. Joseph Chapter of the D. A. R. Mrs. King was the daughter of Benjamin Rainey, a soldier of the Revolutionary war.—From the *Savannah Reporter and the Andrew County Democrat*, June 5, 1936.

A bronze tablet honoring the memory of Mrs. Sarah Evans Peery was unveiled and dedicated near the village of Edinburg, on June 28, 1936, by the Dorcas Richardson Chapter of the D. A. R.—From the *Trenton Republican-Times*, July 2, 1936, and the *St. Joseph News-Press*, July 19, 1936.

The Polly Carroll Chapter of the D. A. R. of Palmyra, and E. C. Bohon, superintendent of Marion county schools, on June 19, 1936, placed a temporary marker on the grave of Samuel Conway, a Revolutionary war soldier who is buried near Mt. Zion.—From the *Palmyra Spectator*, June 24, 1936.

A tablet on the site of the First Baptist Church organized in Carrollton was unveiled on May 22, 1936, by the Carrollton Chapter of the D. A. R. The first Baptist church was organized on August 26, 1839.

NOTES

The Cape Girardeau County Historical Society observed its tenth anniversary on July 28, 1936, with a banquet at Cape Girardeau. John G. Putz, president, acted as toastmaster. Floyd C. Shoemaker of Columbia spoke on the subject of "Thirty-eight Years of the State Historical Society of Missouri" and paid tribute to Cape Girardeau county's historical work. Short talks relating to the founding of the local organization and its work were made by Mrs. Marie Oliver, Stephen B. Hunter, Willis Knox, John S. Kochtitzky, and Fred Naeter.

The Butler County Historical Society was organized on April 21, 1936, at Poplar Bluff. The officers of the Society are: Conley Grove, president; Mrs. Carl C. Abington, vice-president; Lincoln Hinrichs, secretary and custodian; and J. L. Lindsay, treasurer.

A list of forty questions on St. Francois county has been prepared by J. Clyde Akers, superintendent of St. Francois county schools. The questions are based on J. Tom Miles' compilation entitled *Brief Authentic History of St. Francois County* and were used in the rural eighth grade examinations in that county.

Historic certificates of marriage dating back to 1819 were recently found among old records stored in the Cooper county court house in Boonville. The certificates, written after the marriage ceremony, served as regular marriage licenses and were filed by the county recorder.—From the *Boonville Daily News*, June 4, 1936.

In 1858 the city of Boonville had its problem with cellar doors which opened on the sidewalks. On August 11, 1859, an ordinance was enacted providing that persons owning cellars opening on any sidewalk in the city of Boonville, with doors, hinges or locks above the level of the walk, should have the door or other covering made level with the walk.—From the *Boonville Daily News*, June 10, 1936.

A mural painted by Paul Cornoyer, St. Louis artist, entitled "The Birth of St. Louis" is owned by the St. Louis board of education. It is the opinion of several expert art dealers that the mural has a value of more than \$5,000. Mr. Cornoyer was born in St. Louis in 1864 and died in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1923.—From the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, June 6, 1936.

The Missouri Historical Society at St. Louis, through a bequest from the late Dr. Meriwether Lewis Anderson, has acquired a rare collection of the papers, paintings, and personal belongings of Meriwether Lewis, a great, great grandfather of Dr. Anderson.—From the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 19, 1936.

A collection of mementoes of Eugene Field has been gathered by Jesse P. Henry for the Field museum now being established in St. Louis. The museum will be opened on October 16, 1936.—From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, August 13, 1936.

The new plant of the historic Morrison Astronomical Observatory of Central College, Fayette, was dedicated June 1, 1936. The plant obtained much of its equipment from the old observatory at Glasgow, which was built in 1875, and was a gift of Mrs. John Morrison-Fuller of St. Louis.—From the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, June 1, 1936, the *Fayette Advertiser*, June 2, 1936, and the *Glasgow Missourian*, June 4, 1936.

The new Clay county courthouse in Liberty will be dedicated June 6, 1936. The first courthouse, which was burned in 1857, was dedicated in 1833. The second courthouse was dedicated in 1859 and was razed in 1934-1935.—From the *Liberty Chronicle*, May 28, 1936, the *Liberty Tribune*, May 28, 1936, and the *Liberty Advance*, June 1, 1936.

Garrett's Mill, which was one of the oldest landmarks in Callaway county, was recently destroyed by fire. The mill was built in 1852 by W. B. Garrett and until its destruction had been in continuous operation.—From the *Jefferson City Sunday News and Tribune*, June 21, 1936.

A Social Security Commission was named July 24, 1936, by Governor Guy B. Park to study ways of revising state statutes to conform with the federal social security laws. On August 8, 1936, Senator Allen McReynolds of Carthage was elected chairman; Mrs. Arthur B. McGlothlan of St. Joseph and W. H. H. Piatt of Kansas City, vice-chairmen; and Earl H. Shackelford of Hannibal, recording secretary.—From the Jefferson City *Daily Capital News*, July 25, 1936, and August 8, 1936.

The Missouri Press Association, which has a total membership of 382, ranks second in the United States in number of members, the Minnesota Editorial Association being the largest. This comparative ranking applies only to states having a central office.

The Louisiana *Press-Journal*, issued on July 7, 1936, a progress edition commemorating a half decade of civic and industrial progress. The sixteen-page edition contains interesting information on Louisiana's early history, its public schools, and its old and new water works system.

The 96th anniversary edition of the Boonville *Advertiser* was issued on July 24, 1936, and was dedicated to the late Colonel T. A. Johnston, superintendent of Kemper Military School. The edition contains historical articles, as well as items on local citizens and former residents of Cooper county.

The *Third Annual Rural Life Edition* of Clay and Ray counties was published on July 31, 1936, as a supplement to the Excelsior Springs *Daily Standard*. The edition contains several local historical articles.

The Lions Club of Flat River edited and distributed on August 1, 1936, a publication in newspaper form entitled "Flat River Day." The publication contains several historical articles relating to Flat River and various organizations of the community.

The annual Progress Edition of the Poplar Bluff *Daily American Republic* was published on May 21, 1936, in observance of the 1936 Ozarks Jubilee held in Poplar Bluff on May 22, 23, and 24. The edition was printed in fifteen sections and was said to be the largest daily newspaper ever published in Missouri with the exception of those published in St. Louis and Kansas City.

The Cassville *Republican* has begun the publication of its 65th volume. Since there is no authentic account of its early history, the *Republican* has counted its successive volumes from the year 1872. An affidavit has recently been found, however, by a Cassville abstractor which shows that a legal publication appeared in the paper in May, 1867, in numbers 8, 9, 10, and 11, of volume one. This would show that the first issue of the *Republican* was published on March 4, 1867.—From the Cassville *Republican*, June 25, 1936.

The first Annual Spring Festival of Excelsior Springs, which opened on May 27, 1936, is being held in celebration of a million-dollar waters development program. An interesting feature will be the Pageant of Waters, portraying the development of Excelsior Springs and symbolizing the Hall of Waters now under construction.—From the Excelsior Springs *Daily Standard*, May 27, 28, and 31, 1936.

An exceptional series of historical articles on "The Story of the Carthage Light Guard," compiled by Major Ward L. Schrantz, has appeared each week from October 10, 1931, to

June 15, 1935, in the Carthage *Evening Press*. The contribution includes 193 installments and covers the story of the local military unit from its organization in January, 1876, to the end of 1934.

A scholarly compilation by Major Ward L. Schrantz entitled "Guns Roared Here 75 Years Ago" appears in the Carthage *Evening Press* of July 3, 1936. The battle of Carthage was fought July 5, 1861, and the illustrated article in the *Press* shows a war-time map of the battle ground. Mention is made of the various troops engaged in the battle, their positions and movements, and the number of casualties. The narrative is based on sources, official and unofficial. It is probably the most complete account of the action yet written.

An article prepared under the direction of Mrs. Esther M. Greer, district supervisor of the federal writers' project, entitled "Move to Restore Old Fort Recalls Battle of Belmont," appeared in the Cape Girardeau *Southeast Missourian* of August 13, 1936.

In the *School and Community* for May, 1935, appears a biography of "'Professor' William Henry Lynch," written by Joel D. Bounous. The pioneer Missouri educator influenced the lives of thousands of students.

Three articles by Homer Bassford on the Jefferson Riverfront Memorial appear in the St. Louis *Star-Times* of June 16, 17, and 18, 1936. The articles deal with Thomas Jefferson's activity in the affairs of the West.

The first of a series of sketches of unusual value relating to the history of Madison county appears in the Fredericktown *Democrat-News* of June 4, 1936. The series is compiled by Henry C. Thompson of Bonne Terre and is entitled "The County Historian."

The first of a series of articles on the history of Cole county's jails from 1821 to the present appears in the Jefferson City *Sunday News and Tribune* of May 24, 1936. The series will also include the early history of convictions and executions.

The first of a series of articles by J. S. McClintock entitled "True Story of a Notorious Bushwacker, Sam Hildebrand," appears in the Flat River *Lead Belt News*, of June 5, 1936.

Charles W. Longley, editor of the Rockville *Leader*, has been publishing a history of Rockville in serial form. Excerpts from the serial are reprinted in the Butler *Republican Press* of June 25, 1936.

A biographical article relating to Purd B. Wright's contribution to the St. Joseph and Kansas City public library systems appears in the Kansas City *Star* of May 30, 1936.

The Mexico *Weekly Ledger* of August 13, 1936, issued a special edition in observance of the centennial anniversary of Audrain county and Mexico, which will be celebrated from August 16 to August 22, 1936. Brief histories of the towns in Audrain county, stories of pioneers and of early days, and sketches of Mexico's institutions, organizations, and industries are included in the seventy-six page publication. The edition also contains an interesting article by Mark Twain on woman suffrage taken from the *Ledger* of April 5, 1867. Valuable photographs illustrate the articles.

The Hamilton *Advocate-Hamiltonian* of July 16, 1936, published a special centennial section entitled "A Century of Progress in Caldwell County." The section contains a short history of Caldwell county and its towns compiled by Dr. Bertha Booth of Hamilton.

A brief historical sketch of Clinton by A. Loyd Collins appears in the Clinton *Daily Democrat* of June 3, 1936, and the Clinton *Henry County Democrat* of June 4, 1936.

Plans are being made to hold the Clinton centennial celebration September 17, 18, and 19, 1936. One of the features will be a pageant depicting the history of Clinton from 1836 to the present date. A booklet entitled "Clinton Centennial Pageant, 1836-1936" has recently been published by Miss Udolpho Sarah Phillips and Arthur Loyd Collins.

The first of a series of historical articles by Mrs. H. H. Green of Pattonsburg on "The First One Hundred Years of Daviess County" appears in the Gallatin *North Missourian* and the Gallatin *Democrat* of June 11, 1936. This series commemorates the county's 100th anniversary.

Daviess county will observe its centennial with a four-day celebration beginning July 29, 1936. A historical pageant will be held on July 31, 1936, depicting life in Daviess county from the time it was organized in 1836 to the present. A sketch of the county appears in the Gallatin *North Missourian* and the Gallatin *Democrat* of July 23, 1936.

The first of a series of articles on the history of Glasgow appears in the Glasgow *Missourian* of August 6, 1936. The history is being compiled by a member of one of the oldest families of the town, who is using early newspapers as her source.

Putnam county is planning to hold on September 30, and October 1 and 2, 1936, a fall festival in observance of the 100th anniversary of its first settlement. One of the features of the festival will be a historical pageant of the county.—From the Unionville *Republican*, June 24, 1936.

A brief history of the first forty years of Putnam county, from 1836 to 1876, appears in the Unionville *Republican and Putnam County Journal* of August 19, 1936. The sketch was prepared by Mrs. N. E. Wells.

Hermann is planning to celebrate the 100th anniversary of its founding on August 28, 29, and 30, 1936. A history of Hermann, which was founded in 1836 by the German Settlement Society of Philadelphia, appears in the Hermann *Advertiser-Courier* of August 21, 1936.

A valuable historical sketch together with scenes of Caldwell county appears in the St. Joseph *News-Press* of August 9, 1936.

The publication of a list of pioneer graves in Caldwell county, compiled by Dr. Bertha Booth, was begun in the June 25, 1936, issue of the Hamilton *Advocate-Hamiltonian*. A separate list of the early settlers who were soldiers will appear at a later date.

In the Kansas City *Star* of June 30, 1936, appears an article entitled "Middle West Developing a Culture Varied, Distinctive and All Its Own." The article consists of extracts taken from a paper written by Charles V. Stansell and published in the *University Review*, a quarterly publication of the University of Kansas City.

In the Jefferson City *Missouri Farm Bureau News* of June 19, 1936, appears a historical article by Jewell Mayes on "Ray County History With Emphasis on 'Firsts.'"

A valuable article by Donald Smith on the history of newspaper progress in Richmond, Missouri, appears in the Richmond *News* of June 17, 1936.

An interesting historical article by A. B. Macdonald entitled "In Kansas City Forty Years Ago Came the Real Birth of the Metropolis" appears in the *Kansas City Star* of June 14, 1936. Many important movements which were vital to the progress of Kansas City were begun in 1896.

In the *Kansas City Star* of June 24, 1936, appears a historical article entitled "First Court Session in Missouri Valley Took Place at the Mouth of the Kaw." The court was held on June 29, 1804, by members of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

The *Kansas City Star* of August 11, 1936, contains a valuable article entitled "Death of Gen. Lyon at Wilson's Creek Was a Serious Loss to Union Cause." The battle took place on August 10, seventy-five years ago.

A descriptive article entitled "Battles of Independence and Lone Jack Fought 74 Years Ago" appears in the *Kansas City Journal-Post* of August 9, 1936.

An article relating to Henry Ford's offer to purchase the old Seybold stagecoach tavern, which is situated one and one-half miles south of Excelsior Springs, appears in the *Excelsior Springs Daily Standard* of June 16, 1936. The tavern was built in 1822 and is now in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Ford. The June 17, 1936, issue of the *Standard* contains an interesting account of the old tavern.

In the *Excelsior Springs Daily Standard* of July 23, 1936, appears an article entitled "Jenny Lind Visited and Sang at Famous Seybold Tavern in 1849."

In the *Canton Press-News* of July 2, 1936, appears a short article on the Lewis county courthouse at Monticello, which was built in 1875.

A valuable letter from O. L. Cayton of Tacoma, Washington, is reprinted in an article in the *Savannah Reporter and Andrew County Democrat* of July 17, 1936. The letter deals with the "Old Masons of Andrew County" and is in part the history of Mr. Cayton's family for four generations. The first known Masons in Andrew county were members of the Hunt trading party of 1814.

An interesting historical article on "Early Days in Iron County" appears in the Ironton *Iron County Register* of June 18, 1936. The article is reproduced from a *Directory of Southeast Missouri*, published in 1875 by L. A. Wilson and M. R. Smith of Cape Girardeau.

In the *Crystal City Press* of December 10, 1935, appears an article entitled "Glass Making—Yesterday and Today," which was taken from a booklet distributed to representatives of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

In the *Jefferson City Missouri Farm Bureau News* of July 10, 1936, appear historical articles entitled "The Old Mill Stones by the River Side," by Mrs. May Williams; "The Kimmswick Boneyard Holds Treasure Most Rare," by Mrs. J. E. Rutledge; "Jefferson County Streams," by Mrs. Tony E. Schneider; and "Some Early Settlements," by Medora McCullin. The issue also contains short articles on Jefferson county's early school history, the historic town of Kimmswick, the Crystal City Glass Company, and the old Jefferson county boundary line.

The sixteen-page Jefferson County Baptist Edition of the St. Louis *Herald* of August 6, 1936, is devoted to the history of the Baptist churches of Jefferson county and sketches of their outstanding members and ministers.

In the *Kansas City Times* of June 17, 1936, the *Boonville Daily News* of June 23, 1936, and the *Boonville Advertiser* of June 26, 1936, appears an article of historical value on the battle of Boonville, which took place seventy-five years ago on June 17, 1861.

A valuable article by John S. Kochtitzky entitled "Removal of the Cherokee Indians in 1838-1839," appears in the *Jackson Missouri Cash-Book* of August 6, 1936.

The record book of the board of trustees of St. Joseph, which is in the vault of the city clerk, contains much valuable information on early St. Joseph. Joseph Robidoux was elected the first chairman of the board, which was organized on May 8, 1845.—From the *St. Joseph News-Press*, August 16, 1936.

A valuable historical article entitled "Joseph Robidoux Almost Forgotten When He Died" appears in the *St. Joseph News-Press* of July 26, 1936. Robidoux, a pioneer fur trader and the founder of the city of St. Joseph, died on May 27, 1868.

An unusual and interesting editorial by Tom V. Bodine on Missouri Confederate soldiers, with special reference to their attitudes and activity in Monroe county after the Civil war, appears in the *Paris Mercury* of May 22, 1936.

A series of articles containing the reminiscences of Judge Charles Meyer, as they were related to Mrs. G. C. Huston, appeared in the *Troy Free Press* of July 5, July 19, and August 9, 1935. Judge Meyer's recollections are devoted to a history of southern Lincoln county and northern St. Charles county.

An interesting article on the "Historical Jail at Palmyra" appears in the *Macon Chronicle-Herald* of June 8, 1936. The jail was constructed in 1858.

In the *Washington Citizen* of June 12 and 26, 1936, appears an article entitled "Ferry Boat Quits Operating," which deals with the history of the ferry boats at Washington as far back as 1864. Additional data on the ferries which have served Washington is given in the *Citizen* of July 3, 1936.

A historical article by Aubrey Sprott of Farmington, entitled "Missing Link in Civil War of Madison County," describes the battle of Fredericktown fought on the R. C. Arnett farm in Madison county during the Civil war.—From the *Flat River Lead Belt News*, May 22, 1936.

The Cape Girardeau *Southeast Missourian* of June 25, 1936, published an interesting article relating to Don Louis Lorimier, who established the first post on the site of Cape Girardeau and became its commandant. Lorimier died June 26, 1812, and was buried in Cape Girardeau.

A historical sketch of Culver-Stockton College appears in the *Canton Press-News* of July 23, 1936. The sketch was reprinted from the *Quincy Herald-Whig* of July 19, 1936.

An article by Charles Murray, which appears in the *Charleston Democrat* of July 2, 1936, contains interesting data on the abundance of wildlife in Missouri in early days.

A historical article on the town of Havannah appears in the *St. Joseph News-Press* of June 28, 1936. The name was changed to Niggerheel during the Civil war.

An interesting article entitled "William Jewell Contributes Much to Clay County History" appears in the *Liberty Chronicle* of June 4, 1936.

A history of the Clay County Masonic lodge appears in the Excelsior Springs *Daily Standard* of July 21, 1936.

In the *Liberty Chronicle* of June 4, 1936, appear historical sketches of Missouri City, Smithville, and Excelsior Springs.

A historical article on the first lot sold in Maryville on June 15, 1846, to Amos Graham for \$5.25, appears in the *Maryville Daily Forum* of June 15, 1936. The town was laid out and platted September 1, 1845.

An interesting letter from B. F. Durnell is reprinted in an article in the Carthage *Evening Press* of June 25, 1936. The article and letter deal with the burning of the old courthouse and the destruction of Carthage during the Civil war.

A history of the Presbyterian Church at Dardenne, compiled by W. T. Baker, appears in the St. Charles *Banner-News* of July 16, 1936. The church was organized in 1819.

A history of the Mt. Zion Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Lincoln county, appears in the Troy *Free Press* of November 29, 1935.

The history of the Baptist Church at Blodgett is given in the Sikeston *Standard* of July 3, 1936.

A history of the Cameron postoffice, which was established in 1857, appears in the Plattsburg *Clinton County Democrat* of June 12, 1936.

In "The Old Timer" column of the Springfield *Daily News* of July 25, 1936, appears an article on early Springfield newspapers.

An article by Richard Brownlee entitled "Mounds on Chariton River in Macon County" appears in the April, 1936, issue of the *Missouri Archaeologist*.

The Robert E. Lee Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Poplar Bluff is making a special effort this year to locate, preserve, and mark historical sites of the Civil war period.—From the Poplar Bluff *Daily American Republic*, May 21, 1936.

In the Moberly *Monitor-Index and Democrat* of June 25, 1936, appears an article entitled "Career of W. T. Dameron in Randolph County Politics Described in Autobiography." The autobiography was written in 1935 upon the request of the *Monitor-Index and Democrat*.

An interesting historical article relating to General Joseph Shelby's march into Mexico to save Ferdinand Joseph Maximilian, duke of Austria and Emperor of Mexico, appears in the Macon *Chronicle-Herald* of June 13, 1936.

In the Mexico *Evening Ledger* of July 3, 1936, appears an article on the shooting of Major W. S. Cave, a resident of Boone county, by Federal soldiers in 1864.

The Missouri Division of the U. S. Daughters of 1812 adopted a resolution at its 35th annual state council held at Armstrong, Missouri, June 12 and 13, 1936, to restore Fort Zumwalt, near St. Charles.—From the Moberly *Monitor-Index and Democrat*, June 13, 1936.

An interesting article containing the reminiscences of George Tom Whitfield of Macon county appears in the *Macon Chronicle-Herald* of August 7, 1936.

An interesting article entitled "Soldier's Poor Aim Saved Life of Gen. F. M. Cockrell," by J. L. Ferguson, appears in the Warrensburg *Star-Journal* of August 4, 1936.

The Kansas City *Star* of August 9, 1936, contains an article entitled "Lacking a 'Piany,' an Independence Concert Was Almost a Riot." The article was reprinted from a story written by Ralph Roanoke which appeared in the June, 1852, issue of the *Knickerbocker*.

An article entitled "Jefferson City Patriots Took Lead in Demanding Spanish-American War" appears in the Jefferson City *Sunday News and Tribune* of August 16, 1936.

In the "Forty Years Ago" column in the Jackson *Missouri Cash Book* of June 18, 1936, appears an interesting item on the lawsuit of Mirriam-Klotz-Missouri Pacific Railroad Company versus Houck Railway Company. The controversy was over the receivership of the Kennett Railroad.

A historical article entitled "Research Has Separated Truth from Myth in History of Marcus Whitman" appears in the Kansas City *Star* of May 23, 1936. Dr. Whitman, a missionary and a doctor of medicine, left Independence for the far Northwest in 1836.

An interesting reminiscent article entitled "Weston, Mo., Pioneer Recalls Friendship with Buffalo Bill" appears in the Kansas City *Times* of May 29, 1936. Julian Baker, who was born in 1848, was ten years old when "Buffalo Bill" Cody came to Weston.

The Richmond *Missourian* of May 21, 1936, reprinted an article by the late Mrs. Mary Virginia Brown Osborn describing the tornado of June 1, 1878, which struck Richmond and Ray county.

An editorial entitled "Wanted, A Real Missouri History" appears in the Independence *Examiner* of May 11, 1936.

The Carthage *Evening Press* of June 18, 1936, presented an interesting article entitled "Early Days in Carthage Recalled by A. G. Alrich's Visit." Mr. Alrich's father was a clerk in Carthage from 1858 to 1861.

An interesting article entitled "Early Day Wedding in East Linn County," by George W. Bailey, appears in the Brookfield *Argus* of June 15, 1936.

The annual vacation edition of *The Missouri Magazine*, published in May, 1936, by the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce, contains pictures and information about Missouri's state parks and national forests, highways, and pleasure resorts.

The *Record* office at Carrollton printed a history and directory of Miami in 1874. Excerpts from this publication are reprinted in the Carrollton *Daily Democrat* of June 17, 1936.

The league of nations assembly and council has recently selected Dr. Manley O. Hudson to serve on the permanent court of international justice at Geneva. Dr. Hudson was born at St. Peters, Missouri, and was educated in Missouri schools.—From the Hannibal *Courier-Post*, July 1, 1936.

Mrs. Eugene Field, widow of the famous Missouri poet, Eugene Field, died on June 8, 1936, at Heafford Junction, Wisconsin. Mrs. Field was formerly Julia Sutherland Comstock of St. Joseph, Missouri.—From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, June 10, 1936.

Mrs. Carrie Lee Carter Stokes, a native of Missouri, who for fifty years was actively engaged in W. C. T. U. work, serving as national organizer for twenty-three years, died in Los Angeles, California, on May 13, 1936.

A biographical and historical article by George W. Rhea of Drexel, entitled "Jesse B. Stuart, Founder of Drexel, Is Dead at 91," appears in the *Drexel Star* of June 11, 1936, and the *Harrisonville Cass County Democrat* of June 11, 1936.

Oscar Galloway died at Odessa, Missouri, on August 8, 1936, at the age of ninety-one. He was one of Missouri's plainsmen and Indian fighters.—From the *Odessa Democrat*, August 14, 1936.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Old Bill Williams, Mountain Man. By Alpheus H. Favour (Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1936. 229 pp.) This biography of the famous Bill Williams, the most enigmatical and baffling of mountain men, presents the first complete account of the little-known life of the man upon whom John C. Frémont placed the blame for his disastrous fourth expedition. At the same time, in the broad historical background of the rise and fall of the fur trade, in terms of which the career of Williams is skillfully interpreted, is achieved an excellent and interesting appraisal of the role of the trapper and fur trader in the story of Western conquest and expansion.

In the chapters which deal with Williams' life in Missouri, the fruits of Mr. Favour's painstaking research constitute a genuine historical contribution. In these chapters are recon-

structed for the first time, Williams' boyhood, his brief and unsuccessful career as an itinerant preacher, his life among the Osages, his services as an interpreter at the Marias des Cygnes factory and his work with Sibley as interpreter and guide in the survey of the Santa Fe Trail. Mr. Favour's researches on these hitherto unknown years of Williams' life reveal that Bill Williams was a man of good family background, of ability, intelligence and education who performed marked services for the United States government.

The important period from 1825-1848, during which Williams attained the height of his fame as a mountain man after his years in Missouri and during which the greater number of stories are told of his exploits, is, on the whole, not so satisfactorily covered by the existing meagre contemporary sources. The Williams of these years, probably due to Mr. Favour's somewhat over-sympathetic treatment of his subject, is unreal and lacks the virility and color of the accounts of earlier authorities.

Frémont's disastrous fourth expedition of 1848, for which Williams acted as guide, forms the high-light of the book. The story of the ill-fated expedition, though vividly and graphically told, reveals no new data. The vindication of Williams of Frémont's charges of incompetence, stupidity, treachery and cannibalism—charges of which Williams was first exonerated by the publication of the *Fort Sutter Papers* in 1921—is made to rest upon Frémont's desire to shift responsibility from himself to Williams and upon the political necessity of grooming the somewhat damaged Pathfinder for the presidency.

Old Bill Williams, Mountain Man, not only bears the stamp of painstaking research and scholarship but is entertaining reading. It should do much toward redeeming from an unjustly unsavory reputation an outstanding frontiersman whose name has been given to a mountain, a town and a river in Arizona. In addition, its broadly historical aspects, upon which Mr. Favour writes with both enthusiasm and authority, and which are indicated by such chapter headings as "Mountain Men," "Changes in the Fur Trade," "Piracy on Land,"

and the "Passing of the Fur Trade," add historical significance to the life of Williams and to the general appeal of the book.

A map, illustrations, a twelve-page bibliography, twenty-two pages of notes, an adequate index and an attractive format are additional features of the book.

Lone Elk. The Life Story of Bill Williams, Trapper and Guide of the Far West. By Chauncey P. Williams. Parts I and II. (*The Old West Series*, Nos. 6 and 7, Denver, 1935 and 1936.) Entirely different from Mr. Favour's interpretative and historical biography of Old Bill Williams is this eighty-five page history based upon excerpts from contemporary sources. In the words of the author, the object has been to collect and present, while avoiding unnecessary duplication, all available historical evidence either favorable or unfavorable to Williams. Thus, made up primarily of excerpts which are woven into a continuous narrative, this unusual biography enables the reader to arrive at his own estimate of the subject.

Except for the paucity of the record of Williams' ancestry and his years in Missouri, upon which Mr. Favour's book is the outstanding authority, the Williams biography is amazingly complete in its presentation of the evidence offered by available sources. The account of the years of Williams' career in the mountains and of his services as guide to Frémont presents the character, adventures and achievements of the famous guide—savoriness and unsavoriness included—with firm, clear-cut, unsparing and decisive strokes. The vindication of Williams of the charges made against him by Frémont is most complete in its quotation of sources.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Williams in his biography has been unable to reconstruct the Missouri career of Old Bill Williams, without which it falls short of being a complete life story. Yet despite this important omission and the fact that the two pamphlets leave something to be desired in their method of bibliographical notation and general attractiveness of makeup, their full and complete statement of the evidence of contemporary sources concerning the mountain years of

Williams' life, make them the type of biography that will delight the student and specialist.

On pages 32 to 35 of Part II an appendix and a bibliography of seventy-five items are printed.

An article of particular interest to Missourians is that entitled "Making a Moving Picture in 1848," by Bertha L. Heilbron, which appeared in the June, 1936, issue of *Minnesota History*. The article, written as a preface to the journal of the well-known panoramist Henry Lewis, interestingly surveys the six great panoramas of the Mississippi Valley and their artists, four of whom, besides Lewis, were at one time residents of St. Louis. In this survey, Miss Heilbron briefly describes and gives the histories of those mammoth and ingenious "moving pictures" of the "Fabulous Forties," which unrolled the vast expanses of their painted canvasses depicting varied scenes along the Mississippi before the awed and delighted gaze of both American and European audiences.

Much mystery has surrounded the making of these giant panoramas, as Miss Heilbron points out. By what method did artists turn out painted canvasses ten and twelve feet high and thousands of feet long? Where did they get their material? How did they make their preliminary sketches? These and other questions concerning the methods and technique of the panoramists are answered by Miss Heilbron through the recently discovered diary of the panoramist, Henry Lewis.

The *Lewis Journal*, edited by Miss Heilbron, is a diary kept by Lewis during a sketching tour on the upper Mississippi and is entitled a "Journal of a Canoe Voyage from the Falls of St. Anthony to St. Louis." In the first installment Lewis tells how he reached the upper Mississippi and his experiences enroute. Other chapters of the *Journal* are to appear in succeeding issues of *Minnesota History*.

Mark Twain in the West. By Ivan Benson (State of California. Department of Education. No. 21, 1935, 30 pp.) This brief and popularly written biography of Mark Twain

was prepared for use in the public schools of California. By emphasizing the western chapter in the life of Mark Twain, it is intended to encourage a wider reading of his books and to afford a greater appreciation and enjoyment of the landmarks along Mark Twain's trail in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

In addition to being interestingly illustrated with historic photographs and a map, the pamphlet contains brief forewords by W. Kersey, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Owen C. Coy, Director of the California State Historical Association. In the back of the pamphlet is a chronological list of Mark Twain's life and works and a select bibliography.

"Mark Twain and Germany," a short historical article by V. Royce West, appears in the *American German Review* for June, 1936.

A Tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Denny. By North Todd Gentry (n. p. 1936). This twenty-page brochure was issued in commemoration of the Denny family reunion held on the occasion of the one hundredth birthday of Mrs. Mary Ann Denny of Marshall, Missouri. It contains genealogical and historical material on the Snoddy and Denny families. Mrs. Mary A. Denny of Marshall, the widow of Captain Alexander Denny of Roanoke, was born in Howard county on August 2, 1836. She is a real daughter of 1812, as her father, Joseph Walker Snoddy, was an ensign in the army of General William Henry Harrison.

In the June, 1936, issue of the *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly*, published in Norman, Oklahoma, appears a valuable article entitled "Recent Changes in Missouri State Government," by William L. Bradshaw, associate professor of Political Science and Public Law in the University of Missouri.

A new highway map of Jackson county has been issued by Alex Sachs, county highway engineer. The map contains valuable information on Jackson county and shows the location of many points of interest.—From the Oak Grove *Banner*, June 5, 1936.

The McIntyre Publishing Company of Mexico will publish this year *A Centennial History of Audrain County*, edited by Herschel Schooley. The volume will embrace several hundred pages and will deal with the general history of the county, and will present as well an extensive biographical section.

The Universal Atlas Cement Company has issued a booklet entitled "Safety Trophy Dedication, Hannibal Plant, Wednesday, June 24, 1936." The publication contains valuable local data relating to the cement industry in Hannibal.

A booklet entitled "'Who's Who' on Will Rogers Highway" has been published by the U. S. 66 Highway Association of Miami, Oklahoma, and Amarillo, Texas. Nine pages of the booklet contain pictures of and historical data on Missouri towns, including Joplin, Carthage, Springfield, Lebanon, Rolla, Cuba, St. Louis, and Altamont.

Members of the Ozark Playgrounds Association have recently issued an *Official Guide Book of Playgrounds of the Ozarks*. The book is devoted to literature, pictures, and maps concerning the Ozarks.

In the August, 1936, issue of the *American Mercury*, a brief sketch of John Powell, Missouri gambler of the '50s, appears in an article by Herbert Asbury entitled "Gambling Hells of New Orleans."

A pamphlet copy of the address delivered by Judge Martin E. Lawson at the dedication of the new Clay county courthouse, on June 6, 1936, has been received by the State Historical Society of Missouri.

The Missouri State Planning Board began issuing in May, 1936, a monthly publication entitled "Missouri Planning Digest," which contains a summary of the Missouri State Planning Board and other related data on Missouri.

PERSONALS

SARDIUS W. BATES: Born in Sandusky county, Ohio, June 10, 1876; died at Webb City, Mo., May 29, 1936. He received his education in Heidelberg Academy, Tiffin, Ohio, Ohio Normal School, Otterbein University, and the law schools of Ohio and Missouri state universities. He was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1907 and began the practice of law in Jasper county. In 1916 he was elected to the State senate for one year to succeed the late Colonel W. H. Phelps. From 1922 to 1929 he was judge of division No. 1 of the circuit court. He served in the Spanish-American war and in the World war.

E. C. CLINKSCALES: Born in Carroll county, Mo., March 12, 1858; died at Columbia, Mo., June 4, 1936. He was educated in Christian College at Columbia, Kemper Military Academy at Boonville, and the University of Missouri. From 1907 to 1911 he served as mayor of Columbia and was a representative from Boone county in the General Assembly in 1932, serving two terms.

WALTER D. COLES: Born at Parkersburg, W. Va., Jan. 6, 1868; died at Richmond, Va., July 16, 1936. He attended the University of West Virginia, the St. Louis Law School, and Washington University. He practiced law in St. Louis until 1894 when he was appointed an assistant to the United States attorney. He established a national reputation as a bankruptcy expert, after having been appointed as referee in bankruptcy in 1898. He was appointed to the State Supreme Court in January, 1935, and resigned in September.

W. T. DAMERON: Born in Randolph county, Mo., June 6, 1854; died at Huntsville, Mo., June 24, 1936. He was appointed adjutant-general of Missouri in 1901, serving for four years. He published the Huntsville *Herald* from 1898 to 1911. In 1911 he founded the Huntsville *Times*, publishing it until 1915.

ROBERT DRUM: Born near Daisy in Cape Girardeau county, Mo., April 11, 1845; died at Cape Girardeau, Mo., June 3, 1936. During the latter part of the gold rush he went to California and traveled over the West. He returned to Missouri and in 1878 was elected representative from Bollinger county, serving three terms. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1892 from the old 21st senatorial district, serving two terms. He was a member of the Missouri Militia and as a youth he served in the Union Army.

WALKER E. EWING: Born near old Mt. Hebron, Mo., Dec. 20, 1863; died at Odessa, Mo., June 12, 1936. At an early age he was employed as a printer in the office of the Lexington *Intelligencer*. In 1894 he bought the Odessa *Democrat*, editing it until 1904, when he sold it and bought the Odessa *Missouri Ledger*.

JOHN FUGEL: Born at Glasgow, Mo.; died at Jefferson City, Mo., July 23, 1936, at the age of seventy. He attended the Glasgow parochial schools, the College at Quincy, Illinois, and St. Francis' Seminary at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He served as assistant pastor of St. Augustine's Church in St. Louis, and was appointed pastor of the Vienna (Mo.) Catholic Church thirty-seven years ago. He was editor of the Vienna *Home Adviser*.

WILL SELWYN HOLLIDAY: Born at Shelbyville, Mo., Dec. 31, 1866; died at Carrollton, Mo., July 11, 1936. He received his education at the Methodist Episcopal Academy (South). In 1890 he opened a printing shop in Carrollton. He later sold it to the Democrat Printing Company, with which Company he became associated in 1894. For many years he was local editor of the Carrollton *Democrat*.

SAMPSON W. HOPPER: Born near Ava., Mo., Dec. 23, 1867; died at Springfield, Mo., June 9, 1936. He was a

graduate of the old Henderson Academy near Rogersville. From 1916 to 1920 he served as county judge and in 1920 he was representative from Wright county in the General Assembly.

SANFORD B. LADD: Born at Milford, Mich., Sept. 11, 1844; died at Kansas City, Mo., June 6, 1936. He was educated at the University of Michigan. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar and located in Kansas City. He was president of the Kansas City Bar Association from 1892 to 1893 and was president emeritus of the Kansas City School of Law. He was said to have been the oldest lawyer in the State.

PAUL P. PROSSER: Born at Fayette, Mo., Nov. 7, 1880; died at Denver, Colo., June 26, 1936. He was educated in Central College at Fayette, and in Washington University, St. Louis. He moved to Colorado in 1920, establishing a law practice in Denver. In 1932 he was elected attorney-general of Colorado, and was re-elected in 1934. During the World war he served as major in the army.

JAMES MONROE RAMSEY: Born at Lagonda, Mo., Feb. 7, 1875; died at Bynumville, Mo., July 1, 1936. He was educated at the Salisbury Academy, taught school for several years, and was in the ministry for more than thirty years. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Chariton county in 1924, serving four terms.

WILLIAM WALLER RUCKER: Born near Covington, Va., Feb. 1, 1855; died at Keytesville, Mo., May 30, 1936. He came to Chariton county in 1873 and for two years taught school and studied law. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar. He served three terms as prosecuting attorney of Chariton county and in 1892 was elected judge of the twelfth judicial circuit. In 1898 he was elected to the fifty-sixth Congress, serving twenty-four years.

DORSEY WILLIAM SHACKLEFORD: Born near Sweet Springs, Mo., Aug. 27, 1853; died at Jefferson City, Mo., July 15, 1936. He received his education at William Jewell College at Liberty. From 1877 to 1879 he taught school, studying law at night. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and commenced practice in Boonville. He served as prose-

cuting attorney of Cooper county from 1882 to 1886, and from 1890 to 1892. He served as judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit from 1892 to 1899 resigning upon his election to Congress. From 1899 to 1919 he served as representative to Congress from the old eighth district.

JACOB W. SPENCER: Born in Morrow county, Ohio; died at St. Joseph, Mo., July 21, 1936, at the age of seventy-eight. He published a paper in Mound City. From 1881 to 1888 he was publisher and part owner of the *St. Joseph Evening News*, now the *St. Joseph News-Press*. In 1890 he started a small paper in St. Joseph known as *The Daily Record*, which he published for three years.

JESSE B. STUART: Born in Westmoreland county, Va., Aug. 15, 1844; died at Drexel, Mo., June 5, 1936. His family founded the town of Sweetwater, Illinois, now a part of Springfield. In 1866 he bought land in Missouri, a part of which is now occupied by the town of Drexel. On October 29, 1890, he filed the plot of Stuart City, which was later named Drexel.

P. S. TERRY: Born in Greene county, Mo., Aug. 1, 1876; died at Hillsboro, Mo., June 11, 1936. He was educated in the Steelville Normal. He was prominent in the legal profession and served as mayor of Festus from 1913 to 1917. He was elected to the State Senate from the 26th district in 1926 and was re-elected in 1930.

HUGH K. WAGNER: Born at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 29, 1870; died at St. Louis, Mo., July 14, 1936. He was educated in the St. Louis public schools and at Central High School. He later began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1897. He was a specialist in patent law. From 1901 to 1910 he lectured at the Benton College of Law. He compiled and annotated the Revised Code of St. Louis city ordinances in 1914 and drafted many of the ordinances. In 1919 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from the third district of St. Louis city, serving two terms. He was a student of the classics and was particularly interested in Shakespeare.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

A MARYLANDER'S IMPRESSIONS OF MISSOURI, 1848-1849

Excerpts from the diary of Patrick McLeod, of Indian Creek, Monroe county, native of Maryland, forty-niner, and former representative from Monroe county, printed in the *Paris Mercury*, January 3-June 6, 1930.

St. Louis, Nov. 8, 1848. Today being the day set apart for the election of President of the U. S. I concluded to remain in the city and see how western boys would behave at elections. I visited several of the wards where the judges were receiving the votes. There was little difference between their mode of action and that in old Maryland. Some had their coats off whooping for Cass, then ditto, on the other side—maintaining quite a chorus. Some were not able to stand, and consequently had to submit to the great law of gravitation, that is of saluting mother earth in a horizontal position, whilst others were trying their physical powers in pugilistic fashion. Here and there might be seen a crowd collected around some dear friend of the candidate expatiating on the relative merits of their favorite

November 14. Reached Lexington, the capitol of Lafayette county. The landing is very indifferent and about eight hundred yards from the town which is built on the high bluffs at least three or four hundred feet above the river. It is improving rapidly, contains about eighteen inhabitants and is the chief depot of a fine extent of fertile country. Having but a few minutes to remain I proceeded to the postoffice, a task not easily performed, the mud was so deep and sticky—nothing like it in the East

Nov. 15, 1848. Tonight the boat reached Weston, the highest point the captain would venture in consequence of the floating ice. Weston is a dirty little village of some twenty-five hundred souls. Everything is high, boarding \$1.00 per day. A vast business is transacted here in consequence of Fort Leavenworth being within five miles, the starting point for Santa Fe. There are a great many hogs annually slaughtered here

Nov. 20, 1848. St. Joseph is situated on the east bank of the river in the county of Buchanan. The first house was erected in 1843. It is known on the map as "Robedoux's Landing." The town now contains about two thousand inhabitants and rapidly increasing. Houses are being built in every direction, wages are high, capital scarce. There are in my opinion few places on the Missouri which offer greater inducements to the emigrant than St. Joseph

On my return to town the Whigs had quite an exciting time. They were celebrating the political victory they had lately achieved in the election of President Taylor. Every Whig's house was lighted up, fire balls dashing to and fro, a band of music playing on the hill on which the court

house stands, tar barrels burning in every direction, the boys fighting. Oh! 'twas a great night for the Whigs at St. Joseph . . .

Oregon City (Holt county), January 1, 1849 . . . I found it necessary to procure flannel shirts, indeed every person wears them here. Their open habitations require them. The Western folks, Margaret, are very different from old Marylanders, in almost everything save the human form. A reckless disregard of agricultural production, a want of general intelligence united with a strong desire of gratifying the animal propensities (the latter trait) in every form seem to distinguish the map of the Missourians from the Eastern brethren. Everything tending to the support of man's "corporation" is raised in the greatest abundance and indeed it is required from the amount consumed. Every table groans under the rarity of the items placed on them. Breakfast and dinner are the same—the only two meals that they find time to cook in the winter. My residence here has enabled me to learn many curious particulars connected with the inhabitants of the "Platt Purchase," which was purchased from the Indians about ten years ago. The settlers are mostly from Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. Their houses generally are about seven logs high and eighteen feet square, covered with clap boards generally laid at such a distance as enables you to see the heavenly bodies perform their nightly course. A door of similar construction, a wooden chimney and one pane of glass to let in the light, not forgetting a floor covered with puncheons, form the shell of a frame which generally contains four beds, cooking utensils, a spinning wheel, loom, wife and generally from ten to eighteen children. Talk about Missouri not being healthy, the annual increase of a fine healthy responsibility and the rapid increase of most of the settlements proclaim the falsity of such an assertion . . .

Feb. 26. . . . The farmers are now busily engaged in gathering their corn. They pitch it shuck and all into large cribs and shuck it as they use it. Oxen are now selling readily for from \$30 to \$70 per yoke for the California trip. A large number of the government cattle died last winter. U. S. government gives 88¢ per head for wintering. If any die they get nothing and have to submit the hide of all dying for inspection. Uncle Sam loses many a fine ox for want of proper care.

There is no State in the Union where stock of every description receives less attention than in most parts of this state. Having neither stables nor shelters of any account, the cattle stand out all the time. They are fed night and morning on corn and fodder. The horses run about until they are needed, then it frequently requires half a day to catch one. Curry combs seldom come in contact with their hides. Indeed the Missourians have the poorest riding horses imaginable, though I believe they suit the owners very well. They are mostly ponies and can stand a great deal of fatigue . . . Stock is cheap and easily raised and labor is scarce hence if they lose a few they never miss them . . .

When persons visit they seldom uncover their heads, particularly the men, they sit all the time with their hats on. The women wear bonnets in the house . . .

Between preachers and doctors the people of Missouri are sadly imposed upon. This is generally the case where there exists a lack of intelligence to detect such imposition. Lazy fellows who are unable to work travel all over these Western counties, pretending either to minister to the wants of the body or soul, just as the demand exists. This might all be very good, provided these individuals possessed the necessary qualifications, but they do not. I have heard them preach who could not read their mother tongue correctly and hundreds practice medicine who have never seen the inside of a medical college

CHAINING THE MISSISSIPPI AT BELMONT

Excerpt from an article on the battle of Belmont prepared under the direction of Mrs. Esther M. Greer, district supervisor of the federal writers' project, printed in the Cape Girardeau *Southeast Missourian*, August 13, 1936.

Incidental to and concomitant with this battle [the Battle of Belmont], there figured a factor unique enough to be unknown to any other fight staged during the war between the States. This was a great and massive chain, which had been stretched across the Father of Waters during the fortification of the bluffs at Columbus. Approximately 1 1/4 mile long, composed of 20 pound links, with swivels no less light, this mighty chain was swung across the Mississippi on pontoons (incidentally, these pontoons furnished the Mississippi with its first bridge) and tied to a capstan. This capstan has been variously referred to, ranging from two sycamore trees up to a regular orthodox revolving drum or cylinder put there for the purpose. On the Kentucky shore a 6-ton anchor 16 feet long with 9-foot flukes, held the chain on that side. It, together with about 20 of the powerful links, dominates today the high point of the Belmont-Columbus Park.

This massive chain, truly a feat of engineering triumph, was to act as a barrier for Federal gunboats that they might not proceed past this point and go on down the river to threaten southern strongholds. About the time of Belmont's battle, according to J. H. Duval of Charleston, a Federal gunboat came charging downstream and nosed into the chain. Failing to make passageway, the gunboat backed upstream and under full steam ahead struck the chain with such force as to rend it in twain, thus shattering one of the white hopes of the Confederacy.

Another joint version of this great barrier's downfall, as set forth by George Mitchell, is that, being too short to span the Mississippi an extension in the way of a cable to reach the Missouri shore was added, giving rise to a weakness which, in turn, made possible the breakage by the gunboat.

A third, rather widespread version aiming at the impracticability of the idea, is the conception that the chain broke because of its own weight. However, these things may be, the fact still remains that here between

Belmont and Columbus was employed an artifice used nowhere else as a recourse in fighting the War of the Rebellion.

Guns at Columbus, shooting from across the river, could not be depressed enough to fire directly on the attacking Federals in Belmont, and instead fired into the Missouri trees, shooting off tops and big limbs in such profusion as to shower the ground and soldiers below with falling timber, pinning victims beneath the debris to writhe and die in agony.

Mrs. Sarah L. Thurman of Anniston, now well along in years, relates she lived near and above Belmont at the time of the siege and saw "the river full of gunboats" the day after the battle. They had come on a mission to bury the dead, some of whom were laid to rest on the battle-field that had claimed them, while others were taken away.

RARE INDIAN PAINT MINE NEAR LESLIE

Reprinted from the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* by the Owensville *Argus*, May 8, 1903.

A prehistoric paint mine, the only one ever found in the United States, has just been discovered near Leslie, Missouri, 75 miles west of St. Louis.

W. H. Holmes, chief of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, has been summoned from Washington, and he has pronounced the discovery as being, surely, a place in which the aborigine did mine and mix and put on those glowing reds with which the maid charmed her admirers and the warrior discomfited his foes.

Prof. Holmes says he has heard of paint pits in which the Indians secured red and yellow clays which served them for colors, but these have been small and in nowise to be compared with the paint mine found in Missouri. Here numbers of men worked through a long period of years. They dug a great hole at the base of a hill. They tunneled for great distances, following the soft seams of red unguent criss-crossing the solid iron. They left in this place their rude old mining tools, 1200 of which have been taken out and piled in a heap within the last few days. They chiefly consist of iron sledges carrying well-worn grooves. Some of these are as heavy as 15 pounds. Perhaps half of them are solid hematite or crude iron. The others are rock.

Dr. Walter S. Cox of Cuba, Mo., is responsible for the discovery. He saw signs of surface iron there, and opened a placer mine. Pits and what seemed an old dump indicated that the mine probably had been worked at some far-distant time. Dr. Cox became convinced of this soon after he began taking out the ore, for every stroke of the pick brought out of the bank one of the old sledges with which the ancient miners had hammered their way into the hill. Dr. Cox notified D. I. Bushnell, a St. Louis archeologist, and Mr. Bushnell summoned Prof. Holmes. His expectations as to the importance of the discovery were confirmed within the next few days, when Prof. Holmes came to Missouri and pronounced the find to be an aboriginal paint mine, the first he had ever seen.

Dr. Cox will be remembered by our citizens as the person who opened the first fire-clay pit at Owensville. He is now interested in several iron mines along the Colorado Railroad.

MISSOURI'S EIGHT FLAGS

From the *Carthage Press*, June 15, 1936.

[At a meeting of the Rhoda Fairchild chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Carthage, Missouri, a flag day talk was given by Major Ward L. Schrantz, who stated that eight flags, each supreme for its day or moment, had been over southwest Missouri] Two of these were Spanish, two French, one the Missouri state flag of 1861, two confederate and the other the United States flag. The first flag was that of the old French monarchy—three golden fleur de lis on a blue field—carried by the first explorers and the first flags presented to the Indian tribes of this region in establishing contact and cultivating their friendship. At the close of the French and Indian war, when Spain acquired this region, this was supplanted by the flag of Spain, then a red raguled, diagonal cross on a white field or, alternately, a white raguled cross on a red field, the flag of the Spanish royal house. In 1785 the Spanish adopted the red and gold flag, familiar until recent years. Then came the French tri-color followed by the American flag. Next was the Missouri state flag of 1861, a blue flag with a gilt coat of arms of the state. Then came the stars and bars of the confederacy, followed by the confederate battle flag—a blue, star-studded St. Andrews cross on a red field—as confederate troops ceased the use of the stars and bars, because of its resemblance, in the smoke of battle, to the United States flag. Two other later confederate flags, he said, in his opinion were never raised in this region. . . .

ST. CHARLES COAL IN 1822

From the *St. Charles Missourian*, September 26, 1822.

STONE COAL.—Judge Pettibone, of this town, in digging for water, has discovered Stone Coal of a superior quality, and judging from the thickness of the strata, of inexhaustible quantity. Thus has the enterprize of an individual discovered a treasure of the first importance to Missouri.

CENTRAL MISSOURI TOBACCO CROP IN 1845

Reprinted from the *Glasgow Pilot* by the Jefferson City *Jefferson Inquirer*, May 29, 1845.

The tobacco crop of this year shipped from the north side of the Missouri between the mouth of Grand river and Glasgow, a distance of some twenty miles, it is calculated, will bring into the country about \$400,000. It may not be uninteresting to go back to the small beginnings of this mighty branch of our commerce.

Somewhere about the year 1820 Messrs. Glasgow & Aull, merchants in old Chariton [town], commenced encouraging the farmers to raise tobacco and *prise* it for themselves in the leaf, and through that house it was forwarded to New Orleans in flatboats where it was sold or bartered off. It was put up in a very rough and unmerchantable order—the *prise* being merely a wooden lever, mortised into the stump of a tree, in cheese-press style. Many of these primitive structures are yet seen in various stages of decay all over the neighborhood.

The Missouri tobacco thus managed, acquired a bad name in the New Orleans market, and the prejudice has hardly ceased to this day. It was almost uniformly crossed by the inspector.

Col. C——, now no more, used to tell a good anecdote on himself. Going down the river with his own tobacco in a flatboat and landing it on the levee for inspection, he felt great solicitude to know what sentence would be passed on it. So secreting himself within earshot, he heard the worthy inspector, Mr. Wetherhead, ask the hands whose tobacco was that? They told him, "Colonel C——'s." "Well," said the inspector, "tell the Colonel, if he cannot command a regiment better than he puts up tobacco, he had better go home and resign," at the same time crossing the unfortunate hogsheads.

Owing to all these disadvantages, the tobacco trade of this neighborhood languished for many years—hardly paying for the expense of cultivation and the trouble of flatboating.

The first *strips*—the leaf prized after the stem has been removed—were put up in Monticello, in the year 1833 by Captain W. D. Swinney. He bought about 250,000 lbs., leaf, good, bad and indifferent, at an average of about \$1.50, which was the amount of the crop then raised. The same fall, John M. Feazel, Esq., for Compton & Glasgow, of Chariton, entered into contract with a good many of the planters to give them \$2.50 for good leaf and \$1.12½ for lugs or inferior tobacco. This arrangement first set the people to work in good earnest. The crop was put up in such a manner as to make money. One factory after another went into operation, till we have now some 28 or 30 factories, with about 700 hands, and a crop of some 9,000,000 lbs. tobacco.

SET OF MCGUFFEY READERS OWNED BY FORMER SCHOOL OFFICIAL

From the Jefferson City *Sunday News and Tribune*, June 21, 1936.

The observance this year of the 100th anniversary of the introduction into the schools of the middle west of the old McGuffey reader finds very few of the yellowed volumes remaining

One of the few complete sets—seven volumes of the Eclectic series—to be found in this section is owned by Dr. W. T. Carrington, former state superintendent of schools.

Dr. Carrington's set is comprised of a primer, First Eclectic Reader, Second Eclectic Reader, Third Eclectic Reader, Fourth Eclectic Reader, Fifth Eclectic Reader, and Sixth Eclectic Reader.

. . . . Dr. Carrington said the readers first were introduced in the schools of Missouri by School Superintendent W. B. Stark, in 1856. . . .

"Use of the books, no doubt, reached its peak during the Civil War period and their popularity continued undiminished for several years. They began to fade out in the 70's, mainly because publishers began getting out other instruction books with new features. The firm publishing the McGuffey series was forced to revise the books to keep step with the books of other companies, but they gradually fell into disuse and finally were eliminated from the schools"

Dr. Carrington recalled he used the readers extensively while teaching school in Callaway county and said the books got their reputation through their teaching of morals, obtained through the reading of the many stories contained therein. As supplements to the readers, the blue backed Noah Webster Elementary Spelling Book and Ray's New Practical Arithmetic were used widely in schools of Missouri.

. . . . On April 28, 1836, William Holmes McGuffey, a Miami University professor, entered into a contract with his publishers to prepare the first of his noted readers. . . .

Those first four volumes presented classical gems, rewritten proverbs, adapted fables, folklore, and myths, the cream of oratory and drama, fiction and history, and utterances of sage, statesmen, and poets. In them too, were combined proper proportions of adventure, love, humor, and pathos; with perhaps an overdose on the subject of death and how properly to prepare for it.

. . . . Their popularity was immediate. Parents placed their stamp of approval on them because hardly a text in any of the books failed to emphasize some lesson in patriotism, honesty, politeness, courage or industry. From these volumes, frontier children, and, later, their children, learned that virtue always triumphed; that sin and evil inevitably were punished.

Lending to their effectiveness, early readers were illustrated with simple cuts of girls in pantalets and boys in roundabouts. Later crude woodcuts depicted characters in stories. Those cuts were indeed helpful to youngsters. They knew F-R-O-G spelled the popeyed creature in the picture. Similarly other animals were shown in crude cuts, aiding children in learning to spell correctly.

As demands for the books grew, it was decided to expand the series. Alexander Hamilton McGuffey, brother of William, is credited with the speller, and the fifth and sixth readers. The last edition of the readers was issued in 1901 and within the next two decades, they disappeared from schools.

After several years of remaining in dim recesses, there began a revival of interest in the books. Moved by sentiment, largely, men and women who had grown up with the readers began to form McGuffey societies and hold reunions, which have spread throughout the United States. . . .

LACLEDE'S RESTING PLACE

From an editorial in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 6, 1936.

It may be regarded as unfortunate that St. Louis permitted the commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Arkansas Post . . . without . . . giving some form of recognition to the fact that the bones of Pierre Laclède (Liguest) rest in or near that earliest of white [French] settlements west of the Mississippi River. While Laclède had nothing to do with the founding of Arkansas Post, he died either at the post or on the Mississippi River near there about 90 years after its founding, while on his way from New Orleans to St. Louis. Houck, the Missouri historian, says . . . the spot where he was buried is unknown. . . . Although "no stone marks his grave, the great city (St. Louis) which has grown up where he so wisely established his trading post is his monument."

. . . It is unfortunate that St. Louis had no part in the pageant presented by several hundred people commemorating "Arkansas Post Under Seven Flags." . . .

Arkansas Post has become a state park and a semblance of the old trading days recreated. When it was the capital of Arkansas it had importance and rested on the river near the mouth of the Arkansas. Now, however, the site of the old post is some two miles inland. . . .

While it would probably be a futile task to attempt to find the grave of Laclède after 158 years, St. Louis should . . . raise some kind of memorial near where he died and was buried. . . . Laclède did not select the site of St. Louis by chance. He spied out the territory far and wide and laid out St. Louis in the fullest knowledge of its advantageous location for future greatness. . . .

EARLY MANUFACTURE OF SAWS IN ST. LOUIS

From an undated clipping from a St. Louis newspaper, probably about 1873.

The first factory for the manufacture of circular and gang saws was established in St. Louis some time in the year 1849. Up to that time all the saws used in the mills of the west came from the east and England. The manufactory here was very unpretentious for some years, and while the business was in its infancy eastern products still continued to seek and find a market here. Ten years, perhaps, had elapsed before the excellence of the St. Louis saws became an admitted fact throughout the country; and a still longer time was required to drive eastern saws from this market. But it was accomplished at last; so that today the St. Louis manufactories maintain a complete monopoly of this trade in the west and northwest, in fact, west of the Alleghanies. This was effected by simply making a superior saw, the pioneers in the business having devoted their lives to the manufacture of this article and permitted none but perfect work to go out of their establishment. Such a reputation has St. Louis for good saws that the makers here can always get ten per cent. more for their goods

than the eastern makers can command. The whole lumber region north and northeast of this point is supplied almost exclusively by the St. Louis manufactories, while these saws command from five to ten per cent. more than the saws made in New York and all eastern houses. The same make of saw blade is used here as in other places, but the experience of the St. Louis makers excel all in the temper and finish of their saws. The sales of the two manufactories here have exceeded a half million dollars during the past year, while the facilities for an increase of the business are widening every year. . . .

BIRMINGHAM LOT SALE

From the St. Louis *Missouri Argus*, April 21, 1837.

Extensive and unreserved sale of building lots in the Town of Birmingham, on Monday, 10th July, 1837, on the premises.

The site of Birmingham has been held by a Spanish claim and only confirmed to the claimants by a late act of Congress; or from its advantageous situation it would have been early improved. It is situated at the mouth of Apple Creek, Perry county, Mo., about 70 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, and 115 miles below St. Louis. It has a first rate rock and permanent steam boat landing in high or low water, a natural graded elevated site, and comparatively and [sic] uninterrupted navigation to New Orleans, throughout the year. It is notable for its health and is not surpassed by any place in the west. It is in the heart of a rich mineral and agricultural country, abounding with excellent timber (viz, oak, poplar, pine, &c.) for house, ship and steam boat building. Muddy river comes in opposite, is navigable for steam boats 50 miles a greater part of the year, and smaller crafts 100 miles, and affords immediate supplies of superior stone coal. Abundance of iron ore is also within three miles, lead within five, and copper and tin within twenty-five miles of the site. The natural vallies and ridges extend on a level, with but few slight interruptions, west to Mine La Mote [sic] and the Iron Mountain, and are more easy of access for the contemplated rail road from thence, than from any other point on the Mississippi.

The necessary connection with the Missouri river by rail road becomes every day more and more apparent; it is also within 15 miles of the route of the Chartered Central Rail Road of Illinois. From its central position and supply of the raw material, manufacturing for the south and west may be carried on to advantage. There is now building on the premises a steam saw and grist mill, and arrangements are made to establish a steam boat yard and iron foundry.

The proprietors solicit a strict enquiry into the relative merits and advantages of Birmingham; not to consider it with many of the towns that have sprung up. Terms—Twelve and a half per cent (one-eighth) cash, the balance in one and two years, payment to be secured on the premises.



